

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN



**08-09**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**MINISTRY OF  
ENVIRONMENT**



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This annual report is also available in electronic format from the ministry's website at  
[www.environment.gov.sk.ca](http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca)

# Letters of Transmittal

July 2009



His Honour the Honourable Gordon L. Barnhart  
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report for the Ministry of Environment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009.

The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to delivering and building on its promises to Saskatchewan people. One of those promises is a commitment to increased transparency and accountability.

A significant number of commitments were made to Saskatchewan people in Government's first year of office. These include commitments made in: the election platform; the fall 2008 Speech from the Throne; the Ministers' mandate letters; and the 2008-09 Budget Summary. The 2008-09 Annual Report demonstrates progress towards the commitments that relate to this ministry as of March 31, 2009.

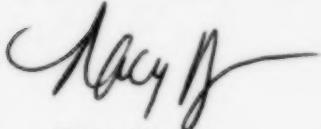
The initiatives pursued in 2008-09, and the results achieved, are communicated to the legislature and to the Saskatchewan people through this report. The results achieved within the government's first year provide a foundation for establishing priorities and influencing future government activities. Therefore, the annual reports are not only an important accountability document, but they can help to inform future planning and resource allocation in the coming years.

My ministry has completed a statutory review of several pieces of environmental legislation and is now proceeding to implement its results-based environmental management system, with the objective of improving protection of the environment through the introduction of a Saskatchewan Environmental Code, enhanced information management for increased transparency, and reducing the cost of regulation while supporting the development requirements of our economy and society. Consultations with stakeholders who will be directly affected by the new approaches have been completed and ongoing consultations will be scheduled for the legislation.

Comprehensive climate change legislation, in the form of an Act Respecting the Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases has been introduced into the legislature to provide for the regulation of major greenhouse gas emitters and related initiatives in a Technology Fund and Climate Change Foundation designed to assist our society and economy to reduce emissions by 2020 to 20% of the 2006 levels. As part of these initiatives, the Go Green program has been restructured and expanded, including the introduction of a new program for water conservation through low flush toilets.

The government has defined its direction for ministries and has communicated this direction through a vision and goals released with the 2009-10 Budget. Ministries have aligned with this direction and have developed strategies and actions to help deliver on the government's plan for Saskatchewan – to be Strong and Steady in the years to come.

Respectfully submitted,



Nancy Heppner  
Minister of Environment

June 2009



The Honourable Nancy Heppner  
Minister of Environment

Dear Madam:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report for the Ministry of Environment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009. I acknowledge responsibility for this report and declare that the information contained within the report is accurate and reliable.

The Ministry of Environment works to protect the environment and promote sustainable use of natural resources to enhance economic and social benefits.

The 2008-09 report describes the ministry's progress in delivering on key government commitments. Significant progress has been made on developing and implementing a results-based model for environmental regulation in Saskatchewan that will improve protection of the environment, while promoting innovative new tools in environmental management. Efforts are underway to establish a made-in-Saskatchewan plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to meet provincial targets and promote investments in low-carbon technologies. As well, the ministry has worked to help Saskatchewan people and communities Go Green, to protect and conserve our natural resources and to ensure Saskatchewan communities have access to safe, clean water.

Respectfully submitted,



Elizabeth Quarshie  
Deputy Minister

## **Introduction**

Saskatchewan is blessed with an abundance of natural resources and a clean and healthy environment. However, there are increasing pressures on our environment from the cumulative impact of human actions. Our province's current and long-term prosperity depends on the proper protection of our environment and the development and management of our natural resources.

This annual report presents the ministry's activities and results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009. The report documents commitments made and other key accomplishments of the ministry, including the financial overview for the fiscal year 2008-09.

As a transition year, the 2008-09 Annual Report follows a similar format to the 2007-08 Annual Report, and also includes the government's vision and three goals.

The 2008-09 Annual Report sets the stage for the 2010-11 planning and budget process by providing an opportunity to assess the accomplishments, results and lessons learned, and to identify how to build on past successes for the benefit of Saskatchewan people. With the release of Ministry Plans for 2009-10, ministries will report on publicly committed strategies and actions identified in their plan within the 2009-10 Annual Report.

# **Alignment with Government's Direction**

The ministry's 2008-09 Annual Report aligns with the government's vision and three goals:

## **Our Government's Vision**

A secure and prosperous Saskatchewan, leading the country in economic and population growth, while providing a high quality of life for all.

## **Government's Goals**

- *Sustain Economic Growth* for the benefit of Saskatchewan people, ensuring the economy is ready for growth and positioning Saskatchewan to meet the challenges of economic and population growth and development.
- *Secure Saskatchewan* as a safe place to live and raise a family where people are confident in their future, ensuring the people of Saskatchewan benefit from the growing economy.
- *Keep Government's Promises* and fulfill the commitments of the election, operating with integrity and transparency, accountable to the people of Saskatchewan.

Together, all ministries and agencies support the achievement of the government's three goals and work towards a secure and prosperous Saskatchewan.

To support the goal of growth, the ministry continued its work on northwest sustainable development plan, oil, gas and mineral permitting, Crown resource land management, environmental assessments of developments and sustained use of natural resources. The performance of the ministry relative to this goal is measured through compliance rates, client satisfaction, reduced cycle times for applications, percentage of Crown land under land use plans, the economic impact of hunting and fishing and the percentage of annual allowable timber cut that is harvested.

The ministry supports the goal of securing Saskatchewan as a safe place to live and raise a family through continued environmental protection and resource management work, such as air quality monitoring, water and wastewater quality management, to ensure that our environment is healthy and our resources are protected.

Finally, through the work done on the Go Green Fund and efforts to address climate change, recycling, sustainable communities and ecosystem conservation, the ministry is contributing to keeping government's promises.

# Ministry Overview

## Mandate

The ministry works with Saskatchewan stakeholders to protect our water, air, land and natural resources to achieve a high environmental standard and to support sustainable development in the use of these resources. The ministry guides government efforts to help Saskatchewan people and communities Go Green and to meet provincial greenhouse gas emission targets.

## Key Programs and Services

The ministry's operations can be divided into the following key lines of business:

**Environmental Protection** delivers environmental protection programs by developing standards and legislation, regulating and inspecting operations, maintaining environmental information systems and evaluating programs related to air quality, water and wastewater, waste management, industrial operations, mining and milling operations, storage of hazardous substances, spills control and contaminated sites. It reports to the public on the state of provincial water and wastewater facilities. It also provides financial support to the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority (mandated to manage and protect source water quality) and SARCAN (for the Beverage Container Collection and Recycling System).

**Forest Service** develops and administers policies and programs to deliver an ecosystem-based approach to managing provincial forests. It allocates forest resources to promote sustainable forest industry development, monitors forest health and administers forest inventory and renewal programs. It also provides corporate geomatics services.

**Fire Management and Forest Protection** plans and delivers risk-based forest fire management activities, including detection, preparedness and suppression. It maintains an aerial firefighting fleet, a radio communications network and meteorological services and provides for recoverable costs incurred while assisting other jurisdictions with fire suppression. It conducts public wildfire awareness, risk mitigation and educational programs.

**Lands** develops and administers policies and programs for the management of Crown resource land to maintain a healthy eco-system, in balance with land use. It issues permits and leases for petroleum and mineral exploration and development, wild rice production, building cabins, operating outfitting camps and peat harvesting. It implements integrated land use plans on Crown lands and responds to Treaty Land Entitlement and specific land claims involving Crown land.

**Compliance and Field Services** develops and delivers province-wide compliance and field enforcement programs, based on the ministry's compliance strategy and risk assessment, to protect the environment and manage natural resource use. It maintains a hazardous spill emergency response unit and an enforcement call centre. It also provides compliance and field services in provincial parks to the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport on a cost-recovery basis.

**Corporate Policy and Planning and Aboriginal Affairs** provides leadership and direction for development of strategic policy and risk assessment. It develops and coordinates Aboriginal resource management programming. It also leads the provincial Go Green program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve water conservation and energy efficiencies.

**Environmental Assessment** manages the government's environmental impact assessment process to ensure that development proposals are planned in an environmentally responsible manner and that the

public has an opportunity to understand the potential impacts associated with a development and express their concerns.

**Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity** provides programs to ensure that sustainable fish and wildlife populations, biological diversity and healthy ecosystems remain available for the recreational, social and economic benefit of Saskatchewan people. The Fish and Wildlife Development Fund receives a portion of the revenue from hunting, trapping and angling license sales to secure ecologically-important fish and wildlife habitat and promote resource education and endangered species programming.

**Central Management and Services** provides executive direction and centrally-managed services in the areas of finance, information management, communications, planning and other operational services, including accommodations required for the delivery of the ministry's mandate. It also provides financial and administrative services to the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport on a cost-recovery basis.

## **Ministry Organization**

The Ministry of Environment recognizes that effective environmental stewardship requires partnership and shared responsibility in environmental management. The ministry uses processes of co-management, partnership, public involvement, communications and education to build understanding among individuals and organizations of environmental challenges and to ensure that economic, social and environmental concerns are analyzed to inform decisions.

An organizational chart for the Ministry of Environment is attached in Appendix A.

Legislation administered by the Ministry of Environment includes: The Environmental Assessment Act; The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002; The Forest Resources Management Act; The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1982; The Wildlife Act, 1998; The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 1994; and The Provincial Lands Act. A complete list of legislation can be found in Appendix B.

In 2008-09, the Ministry of Environment's Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) allocation was 1,040.3. The actual FTE utilization for 2008-09 was 973.2, a variance of 67.1 FTEs. The variance between budgeted and actual was mainly because of vacancy management savings throughout the ministry related to the mandate and results-based environmental systems review currently being undertaken.

The ministry has many partners and stakeholders. A complete list is attached in Appendix C.

# **Progress in 2008-09**

The Ministry of Environment has made significant progress implementing many of the early commitments made by the government since it was elected in November 2007. These early commitments support the government's strategic priorities: growth; security; and promises.

Below are updates on these commitments that relate to the work of the ministry, as they were presented in the Minister's mandate letter, the 2008 Speech from the Throne and other key government commitments. This is followed by results and updates for all key actions and performance measures, organized by the Ministry of Environment's key program areas.

## **Significant Achievements in 2008-09**

### Regulatory Reform:

Saskatchewan is adopting a new, results-based model for environmental regulation that will improve protection of the environment, while promoting innovative new tools in environmental management. The results-based environmental model is about the health of the environment, communities and the economy. Key components in implementing results-based regulation are legislative and regulatory amendments, enhancements to information technology and organizational and cultural realignment. A results-based model has the ministry focusing on setting standards and codes for environmental outcomes, monitoring and reporting. Industry and municipalities are accountable for meeting those standards and finding the most appropriate methods and processes to achieve the outcomes. The ministry is responsible for monitoring, inspecting, auditing and reporting.

Included in the government's election platform was the commitment to develop Saskatchewan's potential, building a competitive economy. The ministry is reviewing existing environmental legislation, regulations, guidelines and policies for the implementation of the results-based environmental management model.

- Consultation meetings took place with 74 stakeholder organizations, communities, businesses and industries in 2008-09.
- Work has begun on the legislative revisions to The Environmental Assessment Act; The Forest Resources Management Act; and The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002.
- In May – June 2009, the ministry will return to stakeholders and the public with an overview of the new results-based model and policy changes to legislation in Saskatchewan.
- Ministry mandate review and realignment will be completed in 2009-10, with implementation in 2010-11.

### Climate Change:

In the 2008 Speech from the Throne, the government indicated that it would unveil an effective response to the challenges facing Saskatchewan as a result of efforts to control greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The goal of the government is to ensure that carbon offsets or penalties imposed by the federal government on large GHG emitters stay in the province to fund research for carbon technologies that will lead to a reduction in these emissions. The ministry will be designing and implementing the provincial climate change policy and regulatory framework to reduce GHG emissions and facilitate adaptation initiatives through cost-effective measures that balance environmental, economic and social objectives.

A key commitment in the Minister of Environment's Mandate letter was to work with industry and the province's Crown corporations to meet the province's GHG emission reduction targets by: stabilizing emissions; reducing GHGs by 32 per cent from current levels by 2020; and reducing GHGs by 80 per cent from current levels by 2050. The ministry will be proposing to change these targets based on the economic impact of the targets on the province and the ability to achieve these objectives.

In response, the ministry achieved the following in 2008-09:

- Commenced drafting legislation aimed at reducing provincial GHG emissions.
- Developed a national climate change inventory in conjunction with the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment to identify opportunities for collaboration and alignment inter-provincially. The inventory highlighted various provincial/territorial initiatives, such as planning, regulation, mitigation, adaptation, education and awareness.
- Began development of a carbon compliance payment framework that ensures revenues stay in the province.
- In January, 2009, a study of provincial GHG emission reductions, conducted by MK Jaccard and Associates, evaluated opportunities to reduce GHG without adversely affecting economic growth.
- Seek to develop an equivalency agreement with the federal government.

Based on this work, a new provincial target of 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 will be proposed. The new 20 per cent target is estimated to reduce industrial production costs by \$700 million during the 2010– 20 period or \$65 million annually, with an equivalency agreement with the federal government, compared with the 32 per cent target. The new target will ensure reduced impacts on the Saskatchewan economy.

#### Go Green Fund:

The Go Green Fund represents a commitment to deliver environmental sustainability through long-term goals and outcomes for a greener future. A key commitment in the Minister's mandate letter was to guide the government's efforts to help Saskatchewan people and communities Go Green, including: support for energy efficiency initiatives; the Petroleum Technology Research Centre and International Test Centre for CO<sub>2</sub> capture at the University of Regina; environmental awareness and sustainable communities initiatives including local recycling programs; research, development and the commercialization of environmental innovation; and energy conservation initiatives.

In 2008-09, the provincial budget provided new funding of \$10 million for the Go Green Fund, for a total of \$17.5 million. \$2.2 million was allocated to the Ministry of Energy and Resources for the Petroleum Technology Research Centre, the International Test Centre for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and projects to reduce flaring and increase carbon sequestration. The remaining \$15.3 million was allocated to the Ministry of Environment:

- \$8.5 million to six new projects that support innovative approaches to environmental problem solving, including carbon storage technology, ethanol production, waste reduction and aquatic health data.
- Funding and/or policy direction to a number of programs to reduce GHG emissions and water consumption, such as: the Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program; the Municipal Energy Efficiency Initiative; the Solar Heating Initiative for Today; the Net Metering Program; the Energy Efficiency for New Homes Program; the Geothermal and Self-Generated Renewable Power Loan Program; and SGI Green Rebates.
- Development of a new business process for the Go Green Fund that will ensure practical, cost-effective research and development and demonstration projects that ensure measurable outcomes to address Saskatchewan's climate change, water conservation and quality and natural resources issues. A five-year business plan will be completed in 2009-10.

The details of significant initiatives funded by the Go Green Fund in 2009-10 will be announced and posted on the ministry website as they are finalized.

#### Duty to Consult:

Included in the government's election platform was the commitment to: strengthen the partnership between First Nations and non-First Nations people in Saskatchewan through consultation; increase First Nations' involvement by ensuring that the government and industry consults with First Nations on projects that have the potential to infringe on Aboriginal rights, and work with First Nations and Métis people to develop a protocol that will protect their rights and interests, ensuring that the provincial government fulfills its duty to consult and accommodate. Although there is ongoing work in this area, the following are ministry activities that are positive steps towards fulfilling this commitment:

- Consultation was initiated in 2008-09 with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and Métis groups on the review and renewal of The Environmental Management and Protection Act in support of a new results-based environmental model.
- In conjunction with the Ministry of First Nations and Métis Relations, ministry officials reviewed the draft "Government of Saskatchewan First Nation and Métis Consultation Policy Framework", released December 2008.
- Key consultation activities included those related to exploration permitting, forestry management and the development of the Fisheries Management Plan, along with the ministry's movement toward results-based regulation.

## Progress by Key Program

This section provides detailed information on progress that the Ministry of Environment has made on public commitments and the results in this section support the achievement of the government's goals, as identified in the "Alignment with Government Direction" section. The following sections profile results and measures by core business.

### Environmental Protection

This program develops policies and standards, monitoring and inspection for the ministry's environmental protection programs. The programming includes water and wastewater quality, air quality, contaminated sites, spill response and remediation, industrial effluents, mining and manufacturing effluents and emissions, solid waste management, hazardous substances and waste, dangerous goods storage and the collection of recyclable wastes such as used oil, tires and beverage containers. It also provides financial support to the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority (which has a mandate to manage water supplies and protect source water quality) and SARCAN (for the Beverage Container Collection and Recycling Program).

#### Results

- Operation of the Beverage Container Program. [2008-09 Budget Summary]
  - Through an existing contract, \$13.9 million was provided to SARCAN to operate the Beverage Container Collection and Recycling Program. Funding for this program comes from beverage container environmental handling fees collected in the province. In 2008-09, the ministry began negotiating a new contract with SARCAN.
- Work with municipalities and stakeholders across the province to protect and conserve our natural resources. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - \$2 million was provided to regional waste management systems to sustain their operations through difficult economic times that have resulted in a sharp decline in the value of salvage materials.
  - 49 Household Hazardous Waste Days events provided 536,169 residents across the province with safe and environmentally-sound means of disposing of hazardous household waste. \$200,000 in Go Green funding was dedicated to this program in 2008-09.
  - \$60,000 for the Saskatchewan Association of Northern Communities to study the feasibility of regional waste management in the northern part of the province in support of the government's commitment to improving landfill management.
  - 200 lakes in northern Saskatchewan were assessed to determine impacts from existing developments in Alberta and potential impacts from future developments within the province. In 2009-10, the ministry will continue monitoring in support of the development of an acid deposition management framework.

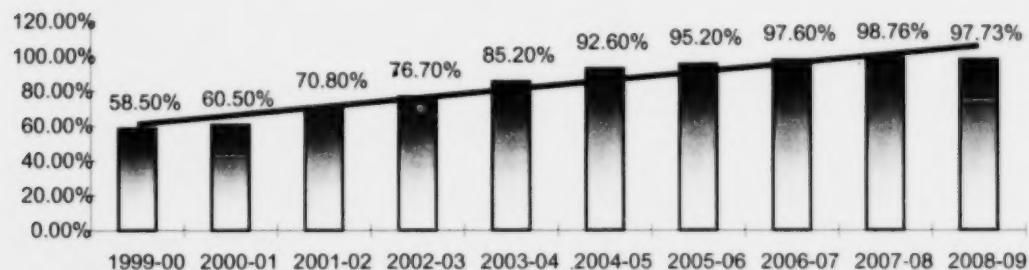
- Ensure Saskatchewan communities have access to safe and clean water supplies. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - ~ Working with other ministries and agencies, the Ministry of Environment has taken many steps to carry out the government's commitment to ensure clean drinking water for communities. Please refer to the 2008-09 Annual Report on the Status of Drinking Water in Saskatchewan (which is published at the same time as this annual report) at [www.saskh2o.ca/news.asp](http://www.saskh2o.ca/news.asp).
  - ~ In 2008-09, 210 precautionary drinking water advisories and 10 emergency boil water orders were issued for regulated waterworks.
  - ~ 85 notices of violation were issued in relation to the operation of water and sewage works in the province. Additionally, four charges were laid and four convictions were entered, in relation to the operation of regulated waterworks.
- Led development of the federal/provincial Municipal Wastewater Effluent Project.
  - ~ Led the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) – Development Committee, charged with development of a Canada-Wide Strategy for Municipal Waste Water Effluent (MWWE).
  - ~ In February 2009, the Canada-Wide Strategy for MWWE was endorsed by all but three provinces or territories across Canada (see [http://www.ccme.ca/ourwork/water.html?category\\_id=81](http://www.ccme.ca/ourwork/water.html?category_id=81)).
- Inspected surface water and priority groundwater waterworks based on compliance and risk. Supplemental education and prevention activities were delivered during inspections to ensure waterworks met operational and treatment requirements.
  - ~ Inspection of waterworks continued in accordance with the ministry's inspection protocol and targets. 871 waterworks inspections were conducted in 2008-09, compared with 842 in 2007-08. 253 waterworks operational permits were issued or renewed during 2008-09.
  - ~ During waterworks inspections, the need for activities or upgrading to meet drinking water quality standards and requirements were stressed by Environmental Project Officers. During 2008-09, added emphasis was placed on meeting upset reporting requirements, compliance with chlorine residual requirements and the turbidity standards for waterworks serving fewer than 5,000 persons.
- Completed 493 (93 per cent of the target) annual sewage works inspections. These inspections identify which systems represent a risk to source water quality and ensure sewage works meet operational and treatment requirements. 319 wastewater operational permits were issued or renewed.
- Advanced the province's airshed management program.
  - ~ A new Airshed Quality Section was established, with responsibility to develop airshed management zones in the province.
  - ~ Legislative changes on the establishment of airshed management zones and associations will be introduced in the revisions to The Environmental Management and Protection Act that are part of the implementation of results-based environmental regulation.
- Used long-range transport modeling to determine projected levels of acid deposition on sensitive ecosystems.
  - ~ Initiated a review of long range transport models to reveal the most appropriate method for determining projected levels of acid deposition on sensitive ecosystems and to ensure that the method selected corresponds well with models used in Alberta.
  - ~ Staff from Alberta's Ministry of Environment and Saskatchewan's Ministry of Environment exchanged information on air quality systems. A joint review of the Regional Lagrangian Acid Deposition model and potential replacement models appropriate for regional modeling was completed.

- Began work to establish an air quality information management and reporting system, including a public website that will report air quality in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Swift Current.
  - The air quality website provides information on air modelling and industry requirements.
  - Real-time and historic air quality data will be made available to the public once testing is complete in 2009.

## **Measurement Results**

This report covers selected measurement results related to drinking water to avoid duplication with the 2008-09 Annual Report on the Status of Drinking Water in Saskatchewan. For further information on additional measurement results that pertain to drinking water, go to [www.saskh2o.ca/news.asp](http://www.saskh2o.ca/news.asp).

### **Drinking Water Quality Compliance**



Data sources: Bacteriological contamination reported by an accredited lab for all regulated municipal waterworks; level of disinfectant (usually chlorine residual) is reported by the waterworks operator for all regulated municipal waterworks.

The drinking water quality compliance indicator is an average of compliance with disinfection and bacteriological standards, both of which measure compliance with drinking water quality standards. This indicator looks at both the results of bacteriological water quality monitoring and the levels of disinfectant present in drinking water and is a good predictor of the safety of drinking water.

The Drinking Water Quality Compliance performance measure shows a slight decrease of approximately one per cent from the 2007-08 value. This change was attributable to a more frequent failure of waterworks operators to record chlorine residual testing results on sample submissions in 2008-09. Compliance with drinking water quality standards for disinfection and bacteriological quality is important as contamination in water supplies can result in significant illness within a short period of time. Proper disinfection of drinking water is an important way to ensure safe drinking water and prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases. The ministry will continue to reinforce the need to comply with disinfection requirements and proper reporting of disinfection values in 2009-10 and beyond. Ongoing inspection and education awareness initiatives with waterworks owners and operators are planned to sustain good performance in achieving water that is safe from bacteriological threats and meets disinfection standards.

### **Waterworks not meeting minimum treatment requirements.**

Waterworks not meeting minimum treatment requirements	24	14	16	12	9	↓ 3

As of March 31, 2009, nine waterworks did not meet the minimum treatment requirements. This represents a net decrease of 25 per cent from the previous year. The decrease was the result of ongoing

improvements to existing waterworks to correct deficiencies of the water treatment systems. The number of waterworks that do not meet minimum treatment requirements is a direct indication of potential water quality concerns because of infrastructure inadequacies. As of March 31, 2009, human consumptive waterworks that did not meet minimum treatment requirements served approximately 848 residents or 0.09 per cent of the provincial population (2006 census provincial population of 968,157). Educational efforts are ongoing, as is the provision of funding to upgrade works through federal-provincial infrastructure improvement programs. Educational and compliance efforts will continue during 2009-10 to reduce the number of waterworks not meeting minimum treatment requirements.

The Ministry of Environment continues to place all regulated waterworks not meeting minimum treatment on Precautionary Drinking Water Advisories to protect consumers. The ministry also provides technical advice to communities not meeting minimum treatment requirements to aid waterworks owners to work towards system improvements.

*Per cent of survey respondents indicating that they are very or somewhat confident in the quality of their tap water*

86	87.3	82.6	86.6	89.9	↑ 3.3
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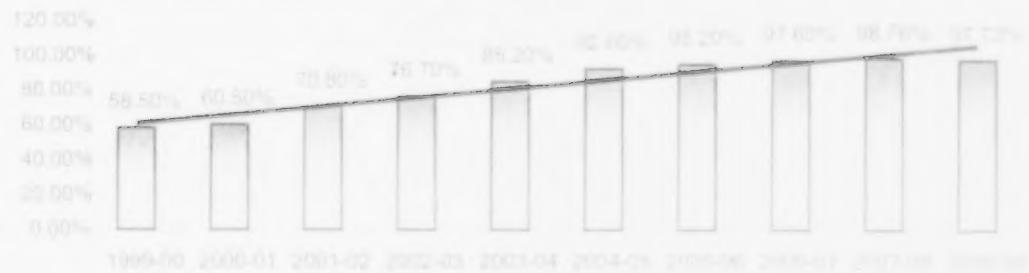
Based on a May 2009 poll conducted by the ministry, 89.9 per cent of people surveyed agreed that they are confident in the safety of their drinking water. This represents an increase of 3.3 per cent from February 2008. Actions such as consumer education, waterworks inspections, implementation of water quality standards, water workshops and consumer notification help build confidence in the safety of drinking water. Ongoing attention to drinking water protection will help maintain the high level of public confidence in the safety of drinking water in the future.

- Began work to establish an air quality information management and reporting system, including a public website that will report air quality in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Swift Current.
  - The air quality website provides information on air modelling and industry requirements
  - Real-time and historic air quality data will be made available to the public once testing is complete in 2009

## Measurement Results

This report covers selected measurement results related to drinking water to avoid duplication with the 2008-09 Annual Report on the Status of Drinking Water in Saskatchewan. For further information on additional measurement results that pertain to drinking water, go to [www.sask20.ca/twds.aspx](http://www.sask20.ca/twds.aspx).

### *Drinking Water Quality Compliance*



Data sources: Bacteriological contamination reported by all licensed or unlicensed municipal waterworks, based on disinfectant residual chlorine residuals as measured by the licensee's certified by an accredited laboratory method.

The drinking water quality compliance indicator is an average of compliance with disinfection and bacteriological standards, both of which measure compliance with drinking water quality standards. This indicator looks at both the results of bacteriological water quality monitoring and the levels of disinfectants present in drinking water and is a good predictor of the safety of drinking water.

The Drinking Water Quality Compliance performance measure shows a slight decrease of approximately one per cent from the 2007-08 value. This change was attributable to a more frequent requirement for waterworks operators to record chlorine residual testing results in sample submission reports. Compliance with drinking water quality standards for disinfection and bacteriological quality is important as contamination in water supplies can result in significant illness within a short period of time. Proper disinfection of drinking water is an important way to ensure safe drinking water and prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases. The ministry will continue to reinforce the need to comply with disinfection requirements and proper reporting of disinfection values in 2009-10 and beyond. Ongoing research and education awareness initiatives with waterworks owners and operators are planned to sustain good performance in achieving water that is safe from bacteriological threats and meets disinfection thresholds.

### *Waterworks not meeting minimum treatment requirements*

Category	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	Annual Change (2008-2009)
Waterworks not meeting minimum treatment requirements	24	14	16	12	9	-3

As of March 31, 2009, nine waterworks did not meet the minimum treatment requirements. This represents a net decrease of 25 per cent from the previous year. The decrease was the result of ongoing

improvements to existing waterworks to correct deficiencies of the water treatment systems. The number of waterworks that do not meet minimum treatment requirements is a direct indication of potential water quality concerns because of infrastructure inadequacies. As of March 31, 2009, human consumptive waterworks that did not meet minimum treatment requirements served approximately 848 residents or 0.09 per cent of the provincial population (2006 census provincial population of 968 157). Educational efforts are ongoing, as is the provision of funding to upgrade works through federal-provincial infrastructure improvement programs. Educational and compliance efforts will continue during 2009-10 to reduce the number of waterworks not meeting minimum treatment requirements.

The Ministry of Environment continues to place all regulated waterworks not meeting minimum treatment on Precautionary Drinking Water Advisories to protect consumers. The ministry also provides technical advice to communities not meeting minimum treatment requirements to aid waterworks owners to work towards system improvements.

*Per cent of survey respondents indicating that they are very or somewhat confident in the quality of their tap water*

March 2005	March 2006	May 2007	February 2008	May 2009	Change (2008-2009)
86	87.3	82.6	86.6	89.9	+3.3

Based on a May 2009 poll conducted by the ministry, 89.9 percent of people surveyed agreed that they are confident in the safety of their drinking water. This represents an increase of 3.3 per cent from February 2008. Activities such as community education, waterworks inspections, implementation of water quality standards, water packaging and consumer education help build confidence in the safety of drinking water. Strong attitudes to drinking water protection will help maintain the high level of public confidence in the safety of drinking water in the future.

Water quality index ratings for rivers (three-year average water quality index values and ratings for rivers)

River Name	WQI Value	Rating	WQI Value	Rating	WQI Value	Rating
Assiniboine River (Highway #8)	67.6	Fair	68.9	Fair	79.3	Fair
Battle River (Battle Rapids)	NR	NR	NR	NR	78.9	Fair
Beaver River (Beauval)	91.7	Good	91.0	Good	80.5	Good
Beaver River – (Dorintosh)	83.4	Good	82.5	Good	75.1	Fair
Churchill River (Otter Rapids)	100.0	Excellent	100.0	Excellent	88.2	Good
North Saskatchewan River (Upstream Highway #16 Bridge)	NR	NR	NR	NR	71.9	Fair
North Saskatchewan River (Borden Bridge)	NR	NR	NR	NR	80.8	Good
North Saskatchewan River (Prince Albert)	61.5	Fair	73.3	Fair	73.8	Fair
North Saskatchewan River (Cecil Ferry North Bank)	66.9	Fair	58.9	Marginal	84.4	Good
North Saskatchewan River (Cecil Ferry – South Bank)	80.9**	Good	68.1**	Fair	73.1	Fair
Qu'Appelle River (below Qu'Appelle Dam)	100.0	Excellent	100.0	Excellent	95.5	Excellent
Qu'Appelle River (at Highway # 2)	NR	NR	NR	NR	79.1	Fair
Qu'Appelle River (above Wascana Creek)	76.1	Fair	70.1	Fair	58.4	Marginal
Qu'Appelle River (Highway #11 at Lumsden at rock dyke)	69.0	Fair	67.4	Fair	62.8	Fair
Qu'Appelle River (Highway #56)	NR	NR	NR	NR	70.2	Fair
South Saskatchewan River (Leader)	NR	NR	NR	NR	81.5	Good
South Saskatchewan River (near Outlook)	NR	NR	NR	NR	94.5	Good
South Saskatchewan River (near Queen Elizabeth power station)	NR	NR	NR	NR	95.5	Excellent
South Saskatchewan River (west Clarkboro)	NR	NR	NR	NR	90.9	Good
South Saskatchewan River (near Muskowday)	NR	NR	NR	NR	64.8	Fair
Saskatchewan River (Highway #6)	NR	NR	NR	NR	90.4	Good
Souris River (Highway #39)	NR	NR	NR	NR	70.1	Fair
Tobin Lake (at E.B. Campbell Dam)	NR	NR	NR	NR	80.9	Good

\*Index values and ratings were re-calculated in May 2009 for 2005-2007 based on the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicator (CESI) methodology. The CESI methodology differs from methodologies used to calculate the index in previous years and therefore the results are not directly comparable to previous values. The Ministry of Environment intends to employ the CESI water quality index methodology in future years.

\*\* No data for 2005

The Water Quality Index (WQI) is a measure of the quality of ground water and surface water for specific uses, such as the protection of aquatic life, livestock watering, recreation, etc. that may not otherwise be apparent through individual water quality test results. The levels of chemicals and organisms in the samples are compared with the WQI levels for safety and health of the people. The WQI is a composite measure of different chemicals and organisms in the water and whether the water quality is safe for particular uses. The WQI incorporates three elements:

- scope - the number of variables that do not meet the water quality objectives;
- frequency - the number of times that variables do not meet the objectives; and
- amplitude - the amount by which the objectives are not being met.

The WQI ratings provide a measure of the quality of water in Saskatchewan's rivers and allow a comparison of results over time. However, a limited number of samples are taken in any year and this, as well as changes in water levels and river flow from year to year, can produce significant annual changes in the index. To provide a more meaningful picture of longer term change that is still sensitive to underlying changes, the WQI for rivers has been presented as a three-year mean. Water quality data to support a 2006-2008 index calculation were not available for all monitoring sites listed at the time of this report and therefore calculated WQI values were provided for 2005-2007.

From these elements, the WQI produces a score between 0 and 100. The government has limited direct control over the results of this broad measure of water quality. While the government regulates point source pollution, many human and natural factors can influence water quality.

The following descriptive categories are used to further explain the WQI results:

- Excellent: (value 95-100) - water quality is protected with a virtual absence of threat or impairment; conditions very close to desirable levels. These index values can only be obtained if all measurements are within objectives virtually all of the time.
- Good: (value 80-94) - water quality is protected with only a minor degree of threat or impairment; conditions rarely depart from desirable levels.
- Fair: (value 60-79) - water quality is usually protected but occasionally threatened or impaired; conditions sometimes depart from desirable levels.
- Marginal: (value 45-59) - water quality is frequently threatened or impaired; conditions often depart from desirable levels.
- Poor: (value 0-44) - water quality is almost always threatened or impaired; conditions usually depart from desirable levels.

*Number of sewage effluent discharges that represent a risk to source waters*

Category	Count
93	93
85	85
116	116
114	114
114	114
0	0

As of March 31, 2009, approximately 114 wastewater systems have been identified as having ongoing discharges that may reach a surface water body under certain conditions. During 2008-09, the ministry issued permits to improve three sewage works systems. These included the installation of ultraviolet disinfection at the City of Saskatoon sewage works and expansion of lagoon capacity at the City of Weyburn and Thompson Lake Regional Park.

The number of wastewater systems that have ongoing discharges that represent a risk to source waters is a direct indication of the potential for source water contamination because of poor wastewater treatment. This measure was selected since it is the most direct measure of the number of potential significant contamination point sources. Further work to resolve wastewater treatment system concerns is planned for 2009-10.

Water quality index ratings for rivers (three-year average water quality index values and ratings for rivers)

<b>Location</b>	<b>2003 - 05</b>	<b>2003-05 Rating</b>	<b>2004 - 06</b>	<b>2004-06 Rating</b>	<b>2005 - 07*</b>	<b>2005-07 Rating*</b>
Assiniboine River (Highway #8)	67.6	Fair	68.9	Fair	79.3	Fair
Battle River (Battle Rapids)	NR	NR	NR	NR	78.9	Fair
Beaver River (Beauval)	91.7	Good	91.0	Good	80.5	Good
Beaver River - (Dorintosh)	83.4	Good	82.5	Good	75.1	Fair
Churchill River (Otter Rapids)	100.0	Excellent	100.0	Excellent	88.2	Good
North Saskatchewan River (Upstream Highway #16 Bridge)	NR	NR	NR	NR	71.9	Fair
North Saskatchewan River (Borden Bridge)	NR	NR	NR	NR	80.8	Good
North Saskatchewan River (Prince Albert)	61.5	Fair	73.3	Fair	73.8	Fair
North Saskatchewan River (Cecil Ferry North Bank)	66.9	Fair	58.9	Marginal	84.4	Good
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- Excellent: (value 95-100) - water quality is protected with a virtual absence of threat or impairment; conditions very close to desirable levels. These index values can only be obtained if all measurements are within objectives virtually all of the time.
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- Marginal: (value 45-59) - water quality is frequently threatened or impaired; conditions often depart from desirable levels.
- Poor: (value 0-44) - water quality is almost always threatened or impaired; conditions usually depart from desirable levels.

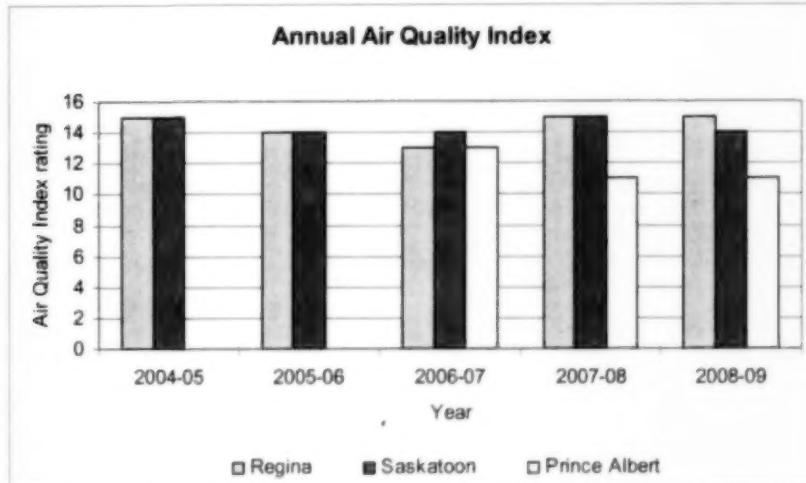
*Number of sewage effluent discharges that represent a risk to source waters*

<b>March 2005</b>	<b>March 2006</b>	<b>March 2007</b>	<b>March 2008</b>	<b>March 2009</b>	<b>Annual Change (2008-2009)</b>
93	85	116	114	114	0

As of March 31, 2009, approximately 114 wastewater systems have been identified as having ongoing discharges that may reach a surface water body under certain conditions. During 2008-09, the ministry issued permits to improve three sewage works systems. These included the installation of ultraviolet disinfection at the City of Saskatoon sewage works and expansion of lagoon capacity at the City of Weyburn and Thompson Lake Regional Park.

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## Air quality Index



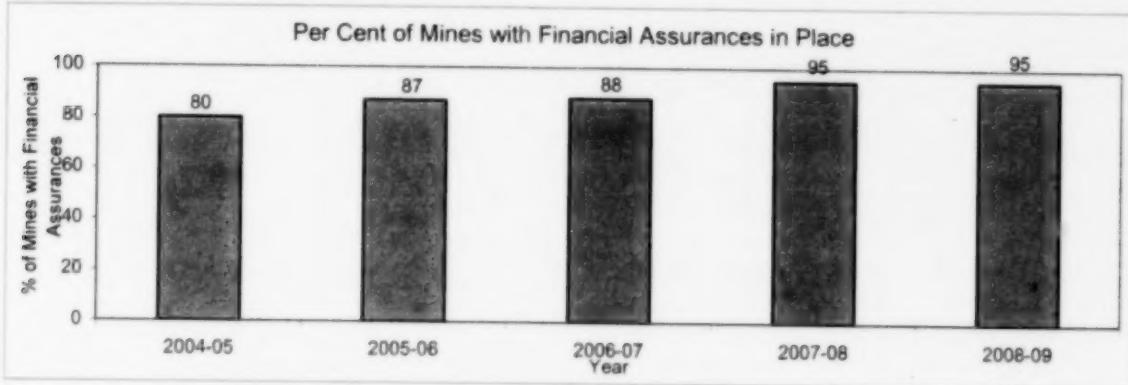
The Air Quality Index (AQI) is designed to describe the general or prevailing air quality in urban areas by transforming the values of air pollution-related parameters into a single number or descriptive term that represents both the measured and perceived quality of the air. The Ministry of Environment has established monitoring stations in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. The graph represents the overall calculated annual AQI value for each monitoring location.

The following descriptive categories are used to explain the AQI results:

- Excellent – (value 0 – 15) - No known harmful effects to soil, water, vegetation, animals, materials, visibility or human health.
- Good – (value 16 – 25) - No known harmful effects to soil, water, vegetation, animals, materials, visibility or human health. Persons with severe respiratory ailments sensitive to air pollution may notice some minor effects.
- Fair – (value 26 – 50) - adequate protection against harmful effects to soil, water, vegetation, animals, materials, visibility and human health. Persons with severe respiratory ailments sensitive to air pollution may need to modify their usual outdoor activities if experiencing effects.
- Poor – (value 51 – 100) - not all aspects of the environment and human health are adequately protected from possible adverse effects. The general population should consider reducing or rescheduling strenuous outdoor activities and higher risk populations should reduce or reschedule outdoor activities.
- Very Poor – (value >100) - continued air quality in this range could pose high risk to environment and public health.

The AQI rate for Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert has consistently rated as excellent, with values between 0-15.

*Per cent of mines with financial assurances in place*

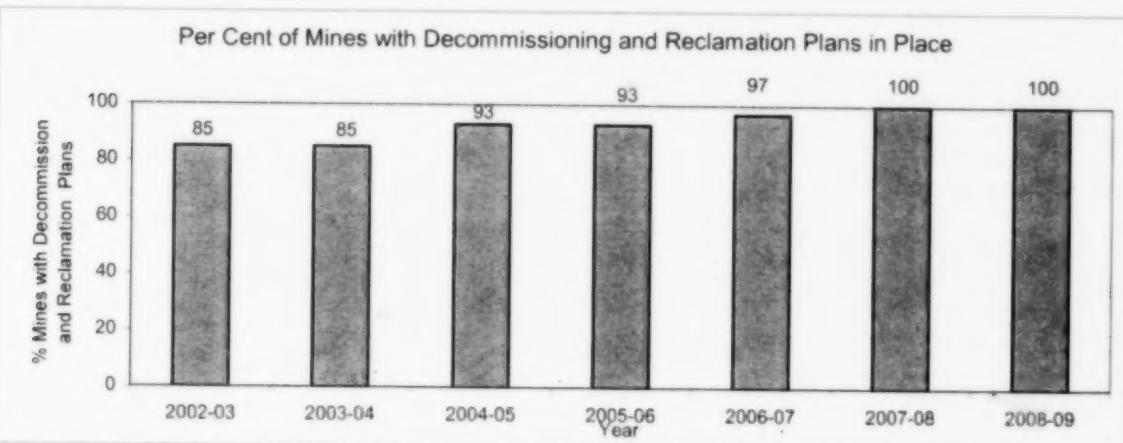


[Source: The Ministry of Environment data and mine company annual reports]

In 2008-09 the per cent of mines with financial assurances remained unchanged at 95 per cent.

Reclamation of mine sites has positive impacts on the protection and conservation of the province's natural resources, by returning the sites as close as possible to their original states. Mining companies are required to have decommissioning plans and financial assurances in place to ensure that they do not place a burden on Saskatchewan taxpayers should they fail to meet their decommissioning and reclamation obligations. The ministry directly regulates the environmental aspects of mining operations and therefore directly influences these results. This measure is an indicator of the ability to mitigate risk.

*Per cent of mines with decommissioning and reclamation plans in place*



[Source: The Ministry of Environment data and mine company annual reports]

The per cent of mines with decommissioning and reclamation plans in place remained at 100 per cent in 2008-09.

Decommissioning and reclamation plans put in place by mining companies ensure environmental protection at the end of the operation's life. The ministry directly regulates the environmental aspects of mining operations and therefore has a direct influence over the measurement results. This is a good measure of the mining industry's commitment to environmental stewardship.

Decommissioning and reclamation plans are critical for ensuring that appropriate mitigating actions are taken, ensuring land is returned to its original state. Again, this measure is an indicator of the ability to mitigate risk.

*Provincial ranking with respect to mining industry satisfaction with environmental regulations*

1st	Quebec	83%	Quebec	76%	Alberta	84%	Quebec	86%
2nd	Manitoba	74%	Alberta	64%	Quebec	81%	Manitoba	80%
3rd	Alberta	73%	Ontario	59%	Manitoba	80%	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>80%</b>
4th	Ontario	60%	Manitoba	59%	Nfld./Labrador	78%	Alberta	76%
5th	Nfld./Labrador	60%	Yukon	58%	New Brunswick	77%	Yukon	72%
6th	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>72%</b>	New Brunswick	71%
7th	New Brunswick	49%	Nfld./Labrador	52%	Nova Scotia	64%	Nfld./Labrador	70%
8th	Yukon	46%	New Brunswick	50%	Yukon	61%	Ontario	60%
9th	British Columbia	40%	NWT	45%	Ontario	57%	Nova Scotia	50%
10th	Nova Scotia	34%	Nova Scotia	44%	NWT	45%	NWT	39%
11th	NWT	34%	Nunavut	43%	British Columbia	42%	Nunavut	39%
12th	Nunavut	28%	British Columbia	37%	Nunavut	40%	British Columbia	36%

No data for Prince Edward Island.

[Source: Annual survey by Fraser Institute]

This is a qualitative measure of the opinions of the mining industry regarding Saskatchewan's environmental regulations

The provincial ranking with respect to the mining industry satisfaction with environmental regulations indicates how Saskatchewan is doing in comparison to the rest of Canada. It gives a basis to analyse the acceptability of the policies and regulations that the ministry has in place. The high ranking for Saskatchewan was an indication that existing regulations are generally acceptable to the industry and are not significant deterrents to development.

The Ministry of Environment has a great deal of direct influence on the mining industry through environmental regulation of the industry.

*Per cent of known municipal landfills permitted*



As of March 31, 2009, the percentage of known municipal landfills that have permits in place has increased 28 per cent over the previous year. This increase was the result of efforts by the ministry to encourage municipalities that own and operate these facilities to seek landfill permits, which are required under regulation. The ministry has established a target of 90 per cent of known landfills being permitted by the end of the 2009-10 fiscal year.

Properly permitted landfills ensure that the site is adhering to good management practices. By reporting on the percentage of permitted landfills, the ministry is encouraging these operations to adhere to requirements.

#### Volume of Goods Recycled

Beverage Containers (# of containers)	303,743,787	326,671,065
E-Waste* (tonnes)	1,551 tonnes	1,548 tonnes to Dec 31 2,064 tonnes projected to Mar 31
Used Oil (litres)	16,610,000	17,650,000
Paint (litres)	599,000 litres	272,286 litres
Scrap Tires (# of tires)	742,219	784,272

\*E-waste program began February 1, 2007

[Source: SARCAN Recycling Annual Report

Saskatchewan Waste Electronic Equipment Program (SWEET) Annual Report

Saskatchewan Association for Resource Recovery Corporation (SARRC) Year-end Summary

Product Care Association

Saskatchewan Scrap Tire Corporation (SSTC) Annual Report]

Recycling is an indicator of public commitment to waste minimization and indicates shared responsibility for environmental stewardship. The ministry administers the enabling regulations for a number of third-party stewardship programs. Market conditions and public commitment determine the recycling rates.

Saskatchewan's Beverage Container Collection and Recycling Program has shown a 7.5 percent increase (22,927,278 additional beverage containers) in containers recycled in 2008-09, compared with 2007-08. This result was in part because of a comparable increase in beverage sales (7.4 per cent increase in 2008-09). The overall container recovery rate in 2008-09 was 84.8 percent, which is very similar to the 2007-08 rate of 84.7 percent. The Saskatchewan Beverage Container Collection and Recycling Program has one of the highest recycling rates in Canada.

The sharp decline in the number of litres of waste paint collected and recycled through the Saskatchewan Paint Stewardship Program can be attributed to the decrease in the amount of waste or unwanted paint that the public has remaining in storage.

Residents of the province have demonstrated that they are prepared to support and participate in various recycling programs and initiatives.

For further information on recycling of these materials see:

[www.sscriptire.sk.ca](http://www.sscriptire.sk.ca)

[www.sarcsarcan.ca](http://www.sarcsarcan.ca)

[www.usedoilrecycling.com](http://www.usedoilrecycling.com)

[www.sweepit.ca](http://www.sweepit.ca)

Decommissioning and reclamation plans are critical for ensuring that appropriate mitigating actions are taken, ensuring land is returned to its original state. Again, this measure is an indicator of the ability to mitigate risk.

*Provincial ranking with respect to mining industry satisfaction with environmental regulations*

Ranking	2005	2006	2007	2008
1st	Quebec	83%	Quebec	76%
2nd	Manitoba	74%	Alberta	64%
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			Yukon	61%
			Ontario	57%
			NWT	57%
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			Nunavut	42%
			British Columbia	40%
			British Columbia	36%

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*Per cent of known municipal landfills permitted*

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Annual Change (2008-2009)
40%	43%	60%	77%	↑28%

As of March 31, 2009, the percentage of known municipal landfills that have permits in place has increased 28 per cent over the previous year. This increase was the result of efforts by the ministry to encourage municipalities that own and operate these facilities to seek landfill permits, which are required under regulation. The ministry has established a target of 90 per cent of known landfills being permitted by the end of the 2009-10 fiscal year.

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<b>Program Reporting on Fiscal Year</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
Beverage Containers (# of containers)	303,743,787	326,671,065
E-Waste* (tonnes)	1,551 tonnes	1,548 tonnes to Dec 31 2,064 tonnes projected to Mar 31
<b>Program Reporting on Calendar Year</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
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## **Forest Service**

This program encourages economic opportunities using timber and other forest products; promotes sustainability of forested lands; develops and manages forestry-related legislation, regulations and policies; provides geomatics services; and maintains a forest resource database for management of commercial forests.

### **Results**

- Aiding in the construction of infrastructure necessary for the success of the forest industry. [Election platform]
  - ~ Supported industry restructuring efforts by responding to wood supply availability requests for the Prince Albert Forest Management Agreement (FMA).
- Examining the benefits of co-generation for the forest industry, as well as other uses for left over wood waste, such as ethanol production. [Election platform]
  - ~ Supported industry restructuring efforts by exploring wood energy supply availability, in conjunction with the Ministry of Energy and Resources.
- Provide a more defined accounting of allowable cut. [Election platform]
  - ~ Published "Report on Saskatchewan's Provincial Forests – December 2008", which outlines annual allowable cuts from 1999-00 to 2006-07 (includes the actual cuts for these periods).
  - ~ Worked with forest management agreement holders to define the annual allowable cut through the Forest Management Planning Document Standard.
- Work with municipalities and stakeholders across the province to protect and conserve our natural resources. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - ~ Maintained third party certification of the forestry program environmental management system.
  - ~ Coordinated an independent sustainable forest management audit to be conducted on the L&M FMA.
  - ~ Commenced working with Weyerhaeuser on a new forest management plan on the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area.
  - ~ Coordinated and conducted compliance training jointly with industry.

### **Measurement Results**

*Number of hectares of the Provincial forest meeting basic level of forest management (fire suppression, licensed harvest, standards including renewal, consultation).*

Number of hectares of the Provincial forest meeting basic level of forest management (fire suppression, licensed harvest, standards including renewal, consultation)			
5,393,984 hectares	5,393,984 hectares	5,393,984 hectares	0

The number of hectares of the provincial forest meeting basic level of forest management has remained the same.

"Basic level of forest management" refers to having a licensed harvest that follows various standards of practice, where consultation takes place with affected stakeholders prior to harvest, where trees get planted after harvest and where fire suppression will be initiated to protect the resource. Term supply licences for specified areas would qualify as basic level of forest management.

*Number of hectares of the provincial forest meeting an enhanced level of forest management (i.e., basic forest management plus approved Forest Management Plan, Forest Management Effects Monitoring Plan implemented, trust fund established for forest renewal).*

7,312,260 hectares	7,312,260 hectares	7,312,260 hectares	0
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The number of hectares of the provincial forest that met an enhanced level of forest management remained the same. In 2008-09, no existing Area-Based Term Supply Licenses were converted into Forest Management Agreement Areas and no new FMAs were established in the province. FMAs are considered to be an enhanced level of forest management.

"Enhanced level of forest management" refers to having met the basic level forest management requirements (fire suppression, licensed harvest, standards including renewal, consultation) plus a Forest Management Plan and a Forest Management Effects Monitoring Plan.

By establishing these two performance measures, the ministry is able to reflect the extent to which the provincial forest is being managed for long-term environmental sustainability. The ministry will use this measure to monitor progress as industry improves their forest management practices, from meeting the basic requirements to more environmentally-superior and value-added management techniques.

The ministry has influence over these two measures because the ministry determines and allocates the different forest tenure licences. All allocated areas in the commercial forest have a forest trust fund to ensure that basic forest management takes place. Sustainability of the forest is dependent on a wide variety of factors, particularly external market impacts on the forest industry. The number of hectares of Crown land within the commercial forest that have a comprehensive suite of management programs, including adequate forest inventory, reforestation plans, appropriate environmental assessments and FMAs are an indicator of sustainable use of Saskatchewan's provincial forest resources. Although there has been no change in the forest area boundaries, the ministry continues to acquire more accurate geospatial data to better calculate the areas affected by these practices.

*Per cent of annual allowable cut harvested*

66.1%	39.5%	28.3%	↓ 11.2%
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Note: The data has a lag time of one year.

The per cent of allowable cut 2007-08 is a decrease of 11.2 per cent from 2006-07 and a decrease of 37.8 per cent from 2005-06. The major factor that contributed to the decrease was the collapsed state of the forest industry across North America. As of 2008-09, 75 per cent of the major wood product manufacturing facilities in Saskatchewan were closed indefinitely.

The Ministry of Environment establishes the maximum annual allowable cut and industry decides what percentage of that they will actually harvest based on market demand, prices and other factors. The ministry maintains information for this measure. The percentage of annual allowable cut harvested reflects the effectiveness of the balance between environmental protection and economic development.

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  - Coordinated and conducted compliance training jointly with industry.

### **Measurement Results**

*Number of hectares of the Provincial forest meeting basic level of forest management (fire suppression, licensed harvest, standards including renewal, consultation)*

<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>Annual Change</b>
5,393,984 hectares	5,393,984 hectares	5,393,984 hectares	0

The number of hectares of the provincial forest meeting basic level of forest management has remained the same.

"Basic level of forest management" refers to having a licensed harvest that follows various standards of practice, where consultation takes place with affected stakeholders prior to harvest, where trees get planted after harvest and where fire suppression will be initiated to protect the resource. Term supply licences for specified areas would qualify as basic level of forest management.

*Number of hectares of the provincial forest meeting an enhanced level of forest management (i.e., basic forest management plus approved Forest Management Plan, Forest Management Effects Monitoring Plan implemented, trust fund established for forest renewal).*

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Annual Change
7,312,260 hectares	7,312,260 hectares	7,312,260 hectares	0

The number of hectares of the provincial forest that met an enhanced level of forest management remained the same. In 2008-09, no existing Area-Based Term Supply Licenses were converted into Forest Management Agreement Areas and no new FMAs were established in the province. FMAs are considered to be an enhanced level of forest management.

"Enhanced level of forest management" refers to having met the basic level forest management requirements (fire suppression, licensed harvest, standards including renewal, consultation) plus a Forest Management Plan and a Forest Management Effects Monitoring Plan.

By establishing these two performance measures, the ministry is able to reflect the extent to which the provincial forest is being managed for long-term environmental sustainability. The ministry will use this measure to monitor progress as industry improves their forest management practices, from meeting the basic requirements to more environmentally-superior and value-added management techniques.

The ministry has influence over these two measures because the ministry determines and allocates the different forest tenure licences. All allocated areas in the commercial forest have a forest trust fund to ensure that basic forest management takes place. Sustainability of the forest is dependent on a wide variety of factors, particularly external market impacts on the forest industry. The number of hectares of Crown land within the commercial forest that have a comprehensive suite of management programs, including adequate forest inventory, reforestation plans, appropriate environmental assessments and FMAs are an indicator of sustainable use of Saskatchewan's provincial forest resources. Although there has been no change in the forest area boundaries, the ministry continues to acquire more accurate geospatial data to better calculate the areas affected by these practices.

#### *Per cent of annual allowable cut harvested*

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Change
66.1%	39.5%	28.3%	↓ 11.2%

Note: The data has a lag time of one year.

The per cent of allowable cut 2007-08 is a decrease of 11.2 per cent from 2006-07 and a decrease of 37.8 per cent from 2005-06. The major factor that contributed to the decrease was the collapsed state of the forest industry across North America. As of 2008-09, 75 per cent of the major wood product manufacturing facilities in Saskatchewan were closed indefinitely.

The Ministry of Environment establishes the maximum annual allowable cut and industry decides what percentage of that they will actually harvest based on market demand, prices and other factors. The ministry maintains information for this measure. The percentage of annual allowable cut harvested reflects the effectiveness of the balance between environmental protection and economic development.

## **Fire Management and Forest Protection**

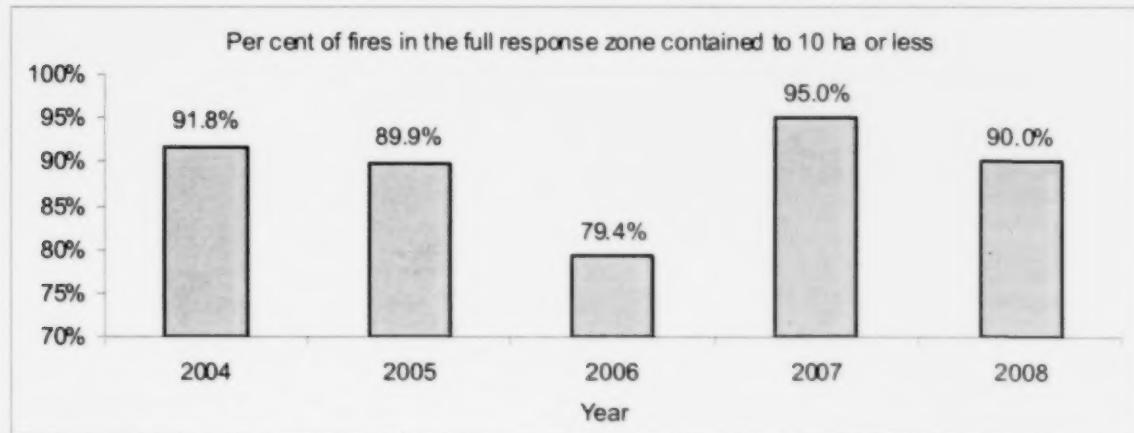
This branch plans and delivers forest fire detection, pre-suppression and suppression programs, conducts wildfire public awareness and education programs and operates the province's fleet of fire fighting aircraft. It also maintains meteorological and communications services and provides for recoverable costs incurred while assisting other jurisdictions with fire suppression activities.

### **Results**

- Work with municipalities and stakeholders across the province to protect and conserve our natural resources by acting as a catalyst for risk mitigation. Work with northern communities by building an understanding of wildfire risk, encourage communities to take ownership of actions to reduce risks. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - ~ Three Community Wildfire Protection Projects (Bear Creek, Stanley Mission and Hall Lake) were completed or were initiated in 2008.
  - ~ 29 FireSmart assessments were completed in 2008.
  - ~ Eight communities were assessed for fuel management work and the possibility of fuel management options is being discussed. This item will continue in 2009-10.
- Fire Capital - Upgrade aerial fire fighting fleet, replace fire towers and improve wildfire operations. [2008-09 Budget Summary]
  - ~ The first of four conversions of the Canadair water bombing aircraft began in the fall of 2008. Approximately \$19.6 million was spent on conversion, renovations to the hangar in La Ronge and the final payment on the last CV580A aircraft. In 2009-10, the aerial fire fighting fleet renewal will focus on the conversion of two additional aircrafts.
  - ~ Completed construction of three fire towers, in addition to work on fire tower roads for, approximately \$600,000.
  - ~ Continued work on the upgrade of various provincial fire bases and replacing equipment used in forest fire operations for approximately \$1.1 million.

### **Measurement Results**

*Per cent of fires in the full response zone contained to 10 hectares or less*

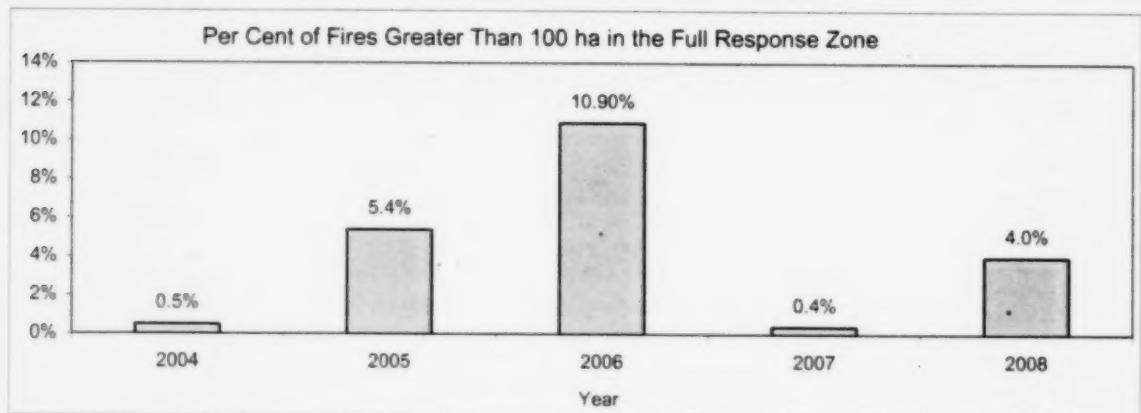


For the 2008 fire season, 415 of the 461 fires in the full response zone were contained to 10 hectares or less. This translated to a 90 per cent containment rate, which is exactly in line with the 10-year average. Containment of wildfires to under 10 hectares has a direct bearing on the number of escaped wildfires and consequently on the overall cost of suppression. The 90 per cent success rate was achieved despite

the period from June 15 to July 15, when there were 210 wildfire starts in the province, 143 in the Full Response Zone and 67 in the Modified Zone.

The percentage of contained fires is a measure of how well the pre-planning, detection and initial attack components of the program are working. Containing fires to smaller sizes will minimize the number of communities threatened by fire, as well as reduce the area burned and the costs associated with fire suppression. The Fire Management and Forest Protection branch's performance results and operating costs depend on a number of factors: analysis of the landscape and its vulnerability to fire starts (e.g., moisture levels, wind speed and direction, fuel type); effective planning to pre-position resources where fire might be expected; ease of access to the location of the fire; topography of fire location; early detection of fires; rapid/effective initial attack; and quick, reliable support from aircraft.

*Per cent of escaped fires in the full response zone that are larger than 100 hectares*



In 2008, 19 of the 461 fires in the full response zone (communities and commercial timber) exceeded 100 hectares.

Escaped fires are an unavoidable occurrence in forest fire programs. Uncontrollable circumstances can combine to create conditions that allow fires to grow beyond 100 hectares. These include: poor conditions for detecting fires; multiple fire starts; dry, windy burning conditions; the volatility of the fuel; proximity to resources to allow for successful initial attack; topography; and the time of year. Resources needed to suppress fires and costs escalate as the fire size grows.

### *Percentage of human-caused wildland fires*



Of the 599 fire starts in the entire province in 2008, 53 per cent were human-caused fires. The ten year average for human caused fires is 49 per cent.

The wildland fire prevention education and awareness campaign is designed to reduce the percentage of human-caused wildland fires by encouraging individuals to recognize their responsibility for mitigating risk of wildfire around communities, industrial sites and recreational leases. This is done by providing individuals with the information they need to be aware of the risks of starting a wildfire and to use fire safely. Increasing this awareness is intended to reduce the percentage of human-caused fires, which typically occur closer to communities and resort properties, where more people are located. The branch has also begun to focus more effort on education in northern communities, leading to better understanding of the impacts of human-caused wildfire.

This measure does not reflect the increased capacity of individuals and organizations to take responsibility for the reduction of fire hazards. It is an indicator of the impact of human-caused fires and the ministry's capacity to deliver this program.

The ministry is focusing on developing measures that are better indicators of community commitment and capacity to take responsibility for wildfire prevention and suppression.

### **Land**

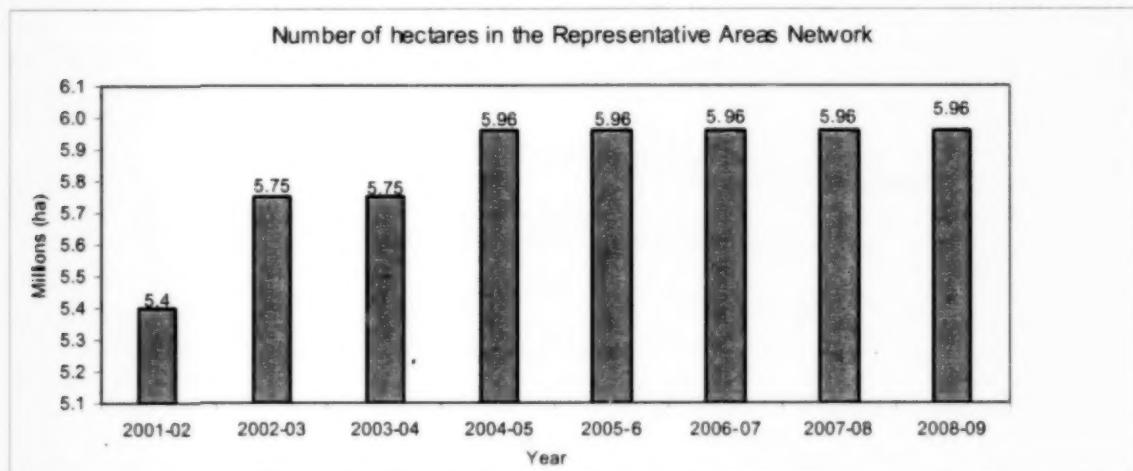
This branch develops and administers policies and programs for the management of Crown resource land to maintain a healthy eco-system while providing opportunities for use and development. The branch issues permits and leases for petroleum and mineral exploration and development, wild rice production, recreational and trappers' cabins, outfitting camps, peat harvesting, sand and gravel extraction and a variety of other uses. It develops and implements strategic and integrated land use plans and responds to Treaty Land Entitlement and specific land claims involving Crown land.

## **Results**

- Ensuring the continued, sustainable development of Saskatchewan's conventional oil and oil sands resources. [Election platform]
  - ~ Continued to review all petroleum exploration and development proposals, with a view to streamlining the regulatory process while ensuring that the work minimizes ecological impacts.
  - ~ 6,277 oil and natural gas project proposals were reviewed in 2008-09, compared with 5,234 in 2007-08
- Work with municipalities and stakeholders across the province to protect and conserve our natural resources. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - ~ Supported and practiced integrated land use planning and decision-making processes that included the involvement of local communities, First Nations and Métis people, and resource users.
  - ~ The final draft of the Nisbet Integrated Forest Land Use Plan has undergone a public review and an independent review was also completed.
  - ~ A final draft of the Fort à la Corne Land Use Plan was completed and an independent review conducted. Revisions are being incorporated.
  - ~ The final draft of the Missinipe Integrated Land Use Plan was completed and a review by interest groups and government ministries was completed. An additional review is underway, as requested by the Lac La Ronge Indian Band, to ensure elders, councilors and residents are fully aware and supportive of the opportunities and commitments this plan creates for the Band, as well as for the government. This process is expected to be completed in mid 2009-10.
  - ~ A final draft of the Buffalo Pound Integrated Land Use Plan was completed. The next steps will be to initiate internal and public reviews of this plan and prepare the final draft of the plan.
  - ~ Work is underway to designate and manage additional protected areas that are representative of the province's terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. New designations are expected as part of the finalization of the Missinipe Integrated Land Use Plan and the Nisbet Integrated Forest Land Use Plan. Other sites are under consideration near Cree Lake and in the Great Sand Hills.
- In strengthening the partnership with First Nations, work co-operatively with Entitlement First Nations to help them acquire the land they are entitled to purchase pursuant to Treaty Land Entitlement Agreements. [Election Platform]
  - ~ Reviewed and negotiated 54 active Treaty Land Entitlement selections, of which 21 were new selections. The 54 selections affected 226,037.58 acres (91,477.41 hectares) of Crown resource land administered by the ministry.
- In developing this province's potential with natural resources, respond to environmental issues associated with the continued growth of the oil and natural gas industry and the increased mineral exploration associated with projected growth in the uranium and diamond industry in the province. [Election Platform]
  - ~ The ministry continued to manage the growing number of mineral exploration programs and oil and natural gas proposals that are submitted for review.
  - ~ The Land Protection Section reviewed 7,206 projects (6,277 oil & gas, 515 mineral exploration and 414 linear developments) compared with 6,055 (5,234 oil & gas, 479 mineral exploration and 342 linear developments) in 2007-08.

## Measurement Results

### *Number of hectares in the Representative Areas Network*



Approximately nine per cent of the province was in the Representative Areas Network (RAN) in 2008-09. No new areas were added to the network this fiscal year; however, as new land use plans are approved or as consultation discussions conclude, additional protected areas may be designated.

Adequate amounts and distribution of natural habitats under the RAN help to ensure that terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are protected, which facilitates the sustainability of the province's resources.

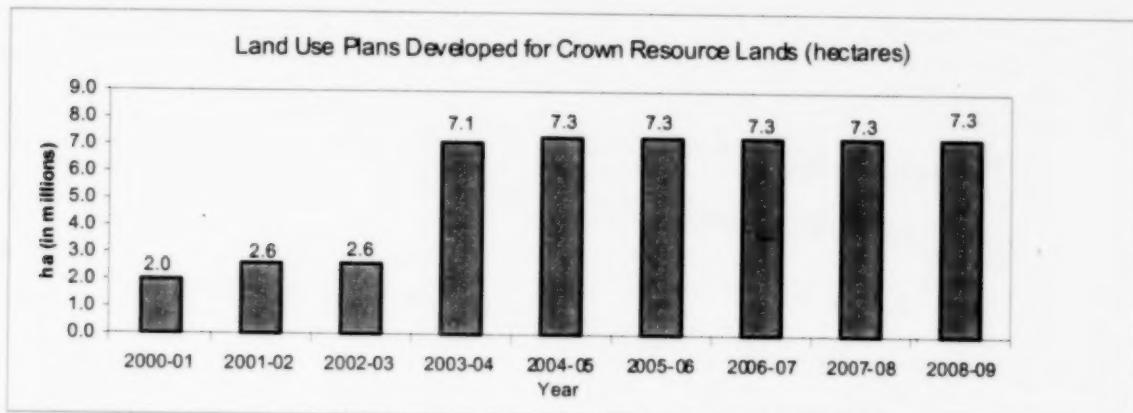
Natural landscapes with representative fauna and flora unique to a given ecoregion are selected by the ministry for designation as a representative ecological site for inclusion in the RAN. All contributing lands are counted, including those of government and non-government partners.

The Ministry of Environment has direct site designation and management influence over the sites on Crown lands, but not on private lands. The need to consult with local interests may result in a slower rate of progress. The ministry has some influence over the designation and management on private lands through programs that encourage conservation of native prairie land, such as the Prairie Conservation Action Plan, and through the support of other ministries programs, such as environmental farm planning. In addition, the ministry enters into partnership agreements with not-for-profit organizations such as the Nature Conservancy of Canada, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and Ducks Unlimited Canada that allow for the establishment of conservation easements and acquisition or management of other conservation lands. The measure of the number of hectares in the RAN is an indicator of the province's commitment to supporting the protection and retention of native habitat and of long term ecological health.

### *Per cent of native prairie remaining in the Prairie Ecozone*

Landscape changes occur very slowly and there are no significant year-to-year changes. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment will no longer be including this measure on an annual basis, but rather every five years. Last source data of 21.5 per cent was from 2001 as recorded in the Hammermeister, Gauthier and McGovern report.

### *Number of hectares of Crown land under Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUP)*



In 2008-09, the number of hectares of Crown land under integrated land use plans remained at 7,267,700 hectares. While no new plans were approved this year, significant advancements were made in the Missinipe, Nisbet and Buffalo Pound land use planning processes, as reported above. As these new land use plans are completed (anticipated within the 2009-10 fiscal year), this number will increase.

Integrated land use planning is an ecosystem-based tool that links the environment, the community and the economy in ways that help ensure the sustainability of resources. The unification of the varied interests through the ILUP process requires time, commitment, a high level of participation and financial resources. Influences that adversely affect any of these key components will result in at least a degree of loss of control or influence over the measure.

## **Compliance and Field Services**

This branch provides services in support of all environmental and resource management programs. It develops proactive compliance programs in support of the ministry's compliance strategy and risk assessment. It also maintains a hazardous spill emergency response unit and an enforcement call centre.

### **Results**

- Ensure Saskatchewan communities have access to safe and clean water supplies, enforce conservation standards to prevent overfishing in our lakes, work with farmers to improve conservation measures and implement green initiatives on agricultural land. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - The ministry's 2008-09 Compliance Plan included "unlawful harvesting which results in over-harvesting and a reduction in sustainable supplies of native game fish (especially walleye). Over-harvesting causes lost economic opportunities, upsets to ecosystems and lost opportunity for the fair and sustainable use by a diverse society."
  - In 2008-09, 22,913 field compliance contacts were made; 2,378 warnings were issued and 572 charges were laid against violators. In addition, 622 anglers were contacted at road side inspections, resulting in the discovery of 78 violations that warranted either a warning or charge. The percentage of anglers that were in full compliance at the road side inspections was 87.5 per cent. Road side inspections are an effective deterrent to illegal possession of fish.

- Implement an integrated, risk-based compliance plan for Ministry of Environment.
  - Compliance plan developed based on top compliance priorities for 2008-09.
  - Specific risks targeted through implementation of the compliance plan were:
    - Unlawful harvesting of native game fish;
    - Unauthorized drainage activity;
    - Unlawful foreshore development on lakes and rivers;
    - Investigation of human-caused wildfires;
    - Trespass and unauthorized use of Crown resource land;
    - Noncompliance with regulatory requirements during oil, gas and mineral exploration activity; and
    - Insufficient wildfire preparedness by industrial and commercial forest operators.

## **Measurement Results**

### *Rate of compliance with environmental laws and regulations*

	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09 Compliance Rate</b>	<b>2008-09 Field Inspections</b>	<b>2008-09 Warnings</b>	<b>2008-09 Charges Laid</b>
Wildlife Legislation	-	87.0%	17,204	1,230	440
Fisheries Legislation	-	83.0%	22,913	2,378	572
Environmental Legislation	-	69.0%	749	163	42
Land Management Legislation	-	83.0%	374	45	3
Mineral Exploration Legislation	-	93.0%	212	15	0
Forestry Legislation	93.7%	94.0%	3,270	207	3

<sup>a</sup> The ministry has adjusted the compliance reporting process to more accurately reflect true compliance rates for the various sectors under the ministry's mandated responsibilities and the 2008-09 figures will become a benchmark for subsequent reports. As previously recorded in 2007-08, the calculation method for the forestry compliance rates changed in 2007-08 so it is the only category that can provide a comparable number from 2007-08.

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations is critical to ensuring that all people within the province are held to the same standards for their use and enjoyment of the province's natural resources and to ensure our resources are available for future generations.

Compliance and Field Services has a full suite of compliance tools to encourage the community at large to perform in accordance with requirements established by law. The compliance assurance model used by the ministry has three key components.

- Education and Awareness Activities that inform the public, stakeholder and industry on requirements and expectations. Education and awareness tools include brochures, posters, advertisements and press releases. A trailer purchased by the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and equipped by the ministry with compliance information is now available for trade fairs, conventions and other public events.
- Compliance Assurance Activities through permit and lease conditions, performance bonds and other economic instruments. Inspections are used to detect non-compliance at an early stage so that it can be corrected with minimal impact. The new results-based regulatory model initiated by the ministry will enhance these activities by developing standards, best practices and an environmental code to guide the public, resource users, stakeholders and industry.
- Enforcement Activities can include surveillance, special investigations and intelligence analysis. Actions to address violations can range from arrests, seizures, court orders and prosecution to the use of alternative measures and innovative sentencing.

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## **Measurement Results**

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Compliance and Field Services - Rate of Compliance						
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## **Corporate Policy and Planning and Aboriginal Affairs**

This program provides strategic policy and planning support to the ministry. The branch is responsible for developing provincial climate change policy, planning for sustainable development in northwest Saskatchewan and delivering the Go Green Fund. In addition, the branch leads the planning efforts for the ministry and facilitates the risk assessment process. Aboriginal Affairs develops and coordinates Aboriginal resource management programming, facilitates relationship building with First Nations and Métis and advises/leads the ministry's duty to consult responsibilities.

### **Results**

The 2008-09 results for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate change, Go Green Fund and duty to consult are reported under Significant Achievements section on page 8. The following are planned for 2009-10:

- In response to increasing greenhouse gas emission levels and continued economic growth, the ministry plans to unveil an effective response to the challenges facing Saskatchewan as a result of efforts to control greenhouse gas emissions in our country. [2008 Speech from the Throne]
  - ~ Continue to develop a "Made in Saskatchewan" climate change program, including the administrative framework and the regulations, and introduce a climate change act in Spring 2009.
  - ~ Conduct research and development in climate change adaptation strategies in partnership with the Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative at the University of Regina.
- The Saskatchewan Climate Change program will ensure carbon offsets or penalties imposed by the federal government on heavy greenhouse gas emitters will stay in the province to fund research into innovative new measures that will lead to a reduction in emissions. [2008 Speech from the Throne]
  - ~ Continue to work with the federal government to develop an appropriate carbon compliance payment framework that ensures revenues stay in the province.
  - ~ Work towards an equivalency agreement with the federal government that will keep compliance penalties in the province.
  - ~ Work towards the framework for a provincial Technology Fund that will collect and manage carbon compliance payments by large emitters and a Climate Change Foundation that will promote and invest in low-carbon technologies.
  - ~ Continue to design a provincial offsets system that will encourage GHG reductions.
- To strategically address development activities, the Northwest Sustainable Development Plan will result in recommendations on balancing both the economic growth and protection of the environment in the northwest part of the province. [2008-09 Budget Summary]
  - ~ Commenced a baseline water-quality monitoring pilot project in the northwest.
  - ~ Developed tools for increased public engagement, including First Nations and Métis.

## Measurement Results

*Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) and conservation of water from Go Green programs*

Program	Results
Net Metering Program <sup>1</sup>	29 projects reduced annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 242 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e
Municipal Energy Efficiency Initiative <sup>1</sup>	21 projects reduced annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 395 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Solar Heating Initiative for Today (SHIFT) <sup>1</sup>	6 projects reduced annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 97 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Energy Efficient Rebate for New Homes <sup>1</sup>	269 homes reduced annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 1,345 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program <sup>2</sup>	1,921 toilets replaced during January 1 to March 31 conserved 5,208,013 litres of water

Source: Saskatchewan Research Council

This performance measure demonstrates the outcomes of the Go Green funding initiatives in reducing GHG emissions and conservation of water resources. Measuring the overall impact and effectiveness of these technologies and processes provides an indicator of the benefits associated with investments by the Go Green Fund.

*Per cent of major issues resolved on an annual basis.*

This measure was to reflect the capability within the ministry and the First Nations and Métis communities to resolve major issues facing the utilization of renewable natural resources. It has been determined that this quantitative measure does not accurately measure results that are qualitative in nature. The ministry will not continue reporting on this measure, but will be developing a measure that better reflects the desired outcomes.

## Environmental Assessment

The Environmental Assessment (EA) branch manages the government's environmental impact assessment process to ensure development proposals are planned in an environmentally-responsible manner.

### Results

- Work with municipalities and stakeholders across the province to protect and conserve our natural resources. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - Completed the public consultation phase of the environmental assessment review of the Great Sand Hills Regional Environmental Study Report and recommendations are nearing completion. The planned examination of local administration by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs is on hold pending the outcome of the environmental assessment review. Implementation plans will be forthcoming.
  - In the 2008 calendar year, 175 proposed projects were submitted for environmental assessment. Environmental impact assessments were required for 31 developments and 94 projects were screened out of the EA program during the initial environmental evaluation.
  - Commenced legislative amendment to The Environmental Assessment Act relating to the results-based initiatives.

- Worked with the Canadian Council of Minister of Environment Environmental Assessment Task Group. A number of papers were completed and released for public review in relation to one-project-one-assessment and Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment. This work will be finalized in early 2009.

## Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity

This branch ensures sustainable fish and wildlife populations, biological diversity and healthy ecosystems remain available for the benefit of Saskatchewan people. The Fish and Wildlife Development Fund receives a portion of the revenue from the hunting, trapping and angling licenses sales to secure ecologically-important fish and wildlife habitat and promote resource education and endangered species protection.

### Results

- Work with municipalities and stakeholders across the province to protect and conserve our natural resources. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - A new five year Prairie Conservation Action has been finalized and will be released to the public in 2009 for comments.
  - Province-wide Sunday hunting for all game species and hunters was implemented effective April 1, 2009, in time for the spring hunting seasons. A July 2008 survey and analysis contracted by the ministry indicated the impact of Sunday hunting will be an estimated \$9 million increase in total expenditures.
  - Began the development of an ecological classification survey, monitoring program and management standards for the Prairie Ecozone.
  - Through the Southwest Project and in collaboration with the Government of Canada, surveys on critical habitat for prairie species at risk (i.e., Spragues' pipit) were completed. Data analysis is in preliminary stage.
  - A synopsis of existing standards has been completed and discussions have been initiated on standards with the Southwest Project for sage grouse and swift fox.
  - Monitoring programs for Species at Risk were completed in 2008-09. Further information is available at <http://www.biodiversity.sk.ca/ftp.htm>.
  - Undertook a technical review/assessment of the effectiveness of the chronic wasting disease (CWD) program in Saskatchewan. Recommended changes included maintaining free sample testing services; return mule-deer hunting opportunity to the Big Game Draw licence allocation process; and increase utilization of "Earn-a-Buck" program in CWD zones where additional disease sampling needs to occur. A permanent sub-committee of the Wildlife Advisory committee was formed to develop the 2009 program and monitor success.
- To protect and conserve our natural resources and prevent overfishing in our lakes a new Provincial Fisheries Management Plan is being developed. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - A draft plan has been prepared and will be released for public comment in Summer 2009. Consultation with First Nations and Métis is continuing, with First Nations and Métis provincial advisory bodies created to advise the ministry. Finalization of the plan is anticipated in early 2010.

## **Measurement Results**

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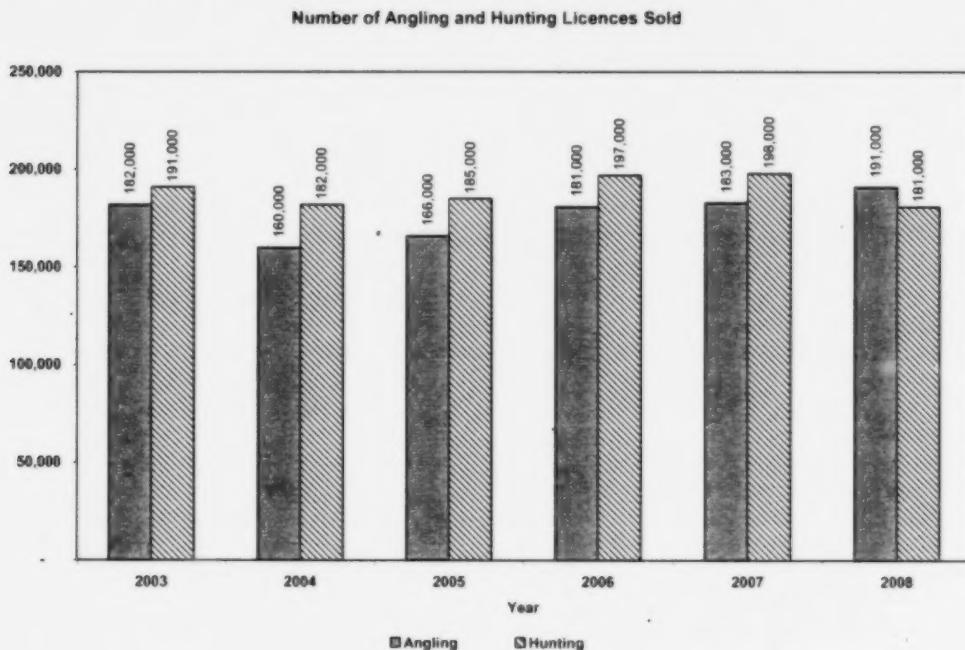
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  - ~ Began the development of an ecological classification survey, monitoring program and management standards for the Prairie Ecozone.
  - ~ Through the Southwest Project and in collaboration with the Government of Canada, surveys on critical habitat for prairie species at risk (i.e., Spragues' pipit) were completed. Data analysis is in preliminary stage.
  - ~ A synopsis of existing standards has been completed and discussions have been initiated on standards with the Southwest Project for sage grouse and swift fox.
  - ~ Monitoring programs for Species at Risk were completed in 2008-09. Further information is available at <http://www.biodiversity.sk.ca/ftp.htm>.
  - ~ Undertook a technical review/assessment of the effectiveness of the chronic wasting disease (CWD) program in Saskatchewan. Recommended changes included maintaining free sample testing services; return mule-deer hunting opportunity to the Big Game Draw licence allocation process; and increase utilization of "Earn-a-Buck" program in CWD zones where additional disease sampling needs to occur. A permanent sub-committee of the Wildlife Advisory committee was formed to develop the 2009 program and monitor success.
- To protect and conserve our natural resources and prevent overfishing in our lakes a new Provincial Fisheries Management Plan is being developed. [Minister's Mandate Letter]
  - ~ A draft plan has been prepared and will be released for public comment in Summer 2009. Consultation with First Nations and Métis is continuing, with First Nations and Métis provincial advisory bodies created to advise the ministry. Finalization of the plan is anticipated in early 2010

## Measurement Results

### *Economic impact of fishing in Saskatchewan*

In past years, the ministry has reported on the economic impact of fishing and hunting in Saskatchewan. Those figures were reported based on a study conducted in 2006. This measurement is not taken every year and the ministry plans to measure economic impact again in five years. In the meantime, the ministry will report on the level of licence sales as a proxy for economic impact.



The decrease in hunting licence sales in 2008 was attributed mainly to the decrease in non-resident hunters due to the downturn in the American economy and high travel costs.

## **2008-09 Financial Overview**

The 2008-09 approved appropriation was \$209 million. Total 2008-09 expenditures (including capital asset acquisitions) were \$195.1 million, a variance of \$13.9 million from the ministry's approved estimates. This variance is mainly because of the deferral of aerial fire fighting fleet expenditures to 2010-11, an under-expenditure in the Go Green Fund and an increased number of vacancies in the ministry.

The ministry's budgeted revenue was \$48 million for 2008-09. Actual revenue recorded by the ministry was \$50.5 million. This increased revenue is the net effect of fewer than anticipated recoverable incidents during the 2008 fire season, higher recyclable beverage container sales and carbon sequestration revenue.

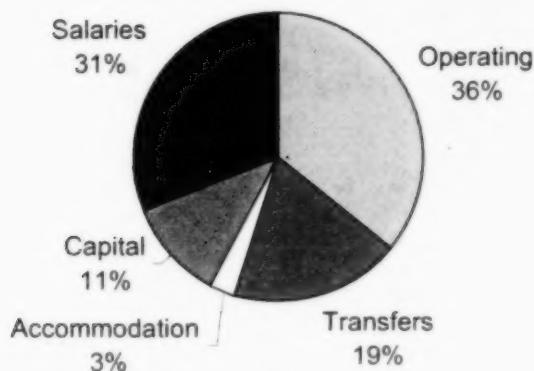
The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund. Explanations and financial statements for the fund are found on page 46.

## **Expenditures**

The ministry's approved estimates for 2008-09 was \$209 million, which included projected capital expenditures of \$27.4 million. The ministry's total approved expense (excluding capital asset acquisitions) for 2008-09 was \$186.2 million, including an amortization expense of \$4.5 million. Total 2008-09 actual expenses were \$177.1 million, a variance of \$9 million from estimates.

The following chart illustrates the allocation of the ministry's 2008-09 actual expenditures between the various cost categories:

**Actual Expenditures**



The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted expenditures by subvote and subprogram. Explanations are provided for all variances that are greater than 10 per cent.

<b>Subvote</b>	<b>(\$000s)</b>	<b>(\$000s)</b>	<b>(\$000s)</b>	<b>(\$000s)</b>
<b>EN01 Central Management and Services</b>				
Minister's Salary	-	43	43	-
Executive Management	1,960	1,559	1,141	(418) 1
Central Services	9,814	8,961	9,181	220
Accommodation Services	6,166	6,810	6,226	(584)
<b>Subvote Total</b>	<b>17,940</b>	<b>17,373</b>	<b>16,591</b>	<b>(782)</b>
<b>EN08 Compliance and Field Services</b>				
Field Operations	11,444	11,088	12,152	1,064
Compliance and Enforcement	3,974	5,194	4,136	(1,058) 2
<b>Subvote Total</b>	<b>15,418</b>	<b>16,282</b>	<b>16,288</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>EN09 Forest Services</b>				
Forest Programs	7,484	8,082	6,991	(1,091) 3
Reforestation	3,384	3,271	3,547	276
Insect and Disease Control	956	1,752	1,596	(156)
Geomatics	1,662	1,621	1,455	(166) 4
<b>Subvote Total</b>	<b>13,486</b>	<b>14,726</b>	<b>13,589</b>	<b>(1,137)</b>
<b>EN10 Fire Management and Forest Protection</b>				
Forest Fire Operations	45,238	69,900	67,930	(1,970)
Recoverable Fire Suppression Operations	653	1,400	318	(1,082) 5
Forest Fire Capital Projects	12,431	26,224	21,693	(4,531) 6
<b>Subvote Total</b>	<b>58,322</b>	<b>97,524</b>	<b>89,941</b>	<b>(7,583)</b>
<b>EN11 Environmental Protection</b>				
Air and Land	4,883	4,542	4,110	(432)
Drinking Water Quality Section	3,047	3,353	3,338	(15)
Beverage Container Collection and Recycling System	14,136	13,921	13,921	-
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Operations	1,211	1,223	1,223	-
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Water Control	796	801	801	-
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation	3,178	3,210	3,210	-
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Water Quality	1,999	2,022	2,022	-
	24,799	-	-	-
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Fishing and Waldsea Lakes Emergency Flood Relief				-
<b>Subvote Total</b>	<b>54,049</b>	<b>29,072</b>	<b>28,625</b>	<b>(447)</b>

The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted expenditures by subvote and subprogram. Explanations are provided for all variances that are greater than 10 per cent.

Subvote	2007-08 Actual Expenditures	2008-09 Approved Estimates	2008-09 Actual Expenditures	2008-09 Variance
	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)
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	24,799	-	-	-
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Fishing and Waldsea Lakes Emergency Flood Relief				-
<b>Subvote Total</b>	<b>54,049</b>	<b>29,072</b>	<b>28,625</b>	<b>(447)</b>

<b>EN15 Land</b>	2,513	2,883	2,899	16
<b>EN07 Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity</b>				
Fish and Wildlife Program	5,881	6,176	6,394	218
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	3,883	3,934	3,688	(246)
<b>Subvote Total</b>	<b>9,764</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>(28)</b>
<b>EN14 Corporate Policy and Planning</b>				
Policy and Planning	3,710	3,694	3,341	(353)
Environmental Assessment	721	1,064	940	(124)
Green Initiatives	4,846	15,300	12,486	(2,814)
Northwest Development Strategy		1,000	335	(665)
<b>Subvote Total</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>21,058</b>	<b>17,102</b>	<b>(3,956)</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>180,769</b>	<b>209,028</b>	<b>195,117</b>	<b>(13,911)</b>
<b>Capital Assets Acquisitions</b>	(13,010)	(27,369)	(22,057)	5,312
<b>Capital Assets Amortization</b>	3,605	4,508	4,069	(439)
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>171,364</b>	<b>186,167</b>	<b>177,129</b>	<b>(9,038)</b>

Explanation of Variances:

- (1) Position transfers to another branch and savings from vacant positions.
- (2) Reallocation to Field Operations.
- (3) Savings from vacant positions and lower than anticipated payments to contractors.
- (4) Savings from vacant positions and transfer of funding for the Crown Land Administrative Management System to Lands.
- (5) Low export requests from other jurisdictions for fire teams and/or equipment.
- (6) Deferral of approximately \$4.2M from aerial fleet renewal expenditures to 2010-11 and carryover of approximately \$250K in aerial fleet expenditures from 2007-08.
- (7) Savings from vacant positions.
- (8) A number of projects were delayed.
- (9) Deferral of approximately \$4.2M from aerial fleet capital expenditures to 2010-11 and a change in classification from capital to expense for components in the aerial fleet program.

The following table describes actual funding provided to third parties in 2008-09:

Agency Chiefs Tribal Council Inc.	Operating grant	35
Agriculture in the Classroom (Sask) Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	28
Aquatic Toxicity Workshop	35th annual workshop	9
Assiniboine Watershed Stewardship Association	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	11
Association of Regional Waste Management Authority	Go Green Fund - Recycling program	376
Beverly & Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	Operating grant	15
Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment	Annual contribution in support of CCME business plan	32
Central Flyway Council Inc.	Annual dues and goose banding	6
Colin J. Hindle & Associates Inc.	Go Green Fund - Administration and communication	21
Connecting as Neighbours Co-Operative Ltd.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	7
Craik, Town of	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	7

Federation Of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, Inc.	Grant for fisheries strategy Aboriginal consultation	15
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	Operating grant - 30 per cent of revenues collected by the province on certain angling and hunting licenses issued	3,688
FPIInnovations	Participation in joint silvicultural and small-scale operations programs	11
Fur Institute Of Canada	Funding for trap research and development program, standard development, trapper education and public information programs	13
Lieutenant Governor's Leadership Forum	Leadership forum	10
Luther College	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	34
Mossbank, Town of	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	10
Neilburg, Village of	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	11
Northern Saskatchewan Trappers Association	Partnership funding for ongoing fur management	15
Partners for the Sask. River Basin	Go Green Fund - Envirothon program	5
Partners for the Sask. River Basin	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	10
Pavement Scientific International Inc.	Go Green Fund - Pavement recycling program	75
Petroleum Technology Research Center	Go Green Fund - Aquistore program	2,100
Prairie Conservation Action Plan Office	Grant for Sask Range & Riparian Health Assessment program	5
Prairie Conservation Action Plan Office	Operating grant	10
Prairie Ecovillage Development Corporation	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	21
Prince Albert Grand Council	Service agreement	35
Product Care Association	Go Green Fund - Household hazardous waste days	200
Raum Energy Inc.	Go Green Fund - Green technology commercialization	8
Receiver General For Canada Canadian Council Of Forest Ministers' Secretariat	Specified Purpose Account Agreement 2008-09	70
Regina, City of	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	50
Regina Ecoliving Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	5
Regina Farmer's Market Co-Operative Association	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	5
Saskatchewan Association of Conservation Officers	Grant for Naweoia convention	7
Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres	Operating grant- Beverage container collection and recycling program	13,921
Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres	Go Green Fund - Recycling program	960
Saskatchewan Burrowing Owl Interpretive Centre	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	28
Saskatchewan Co-Operative Fisheries Ltd.	Operating grant	50
Saskatchewan Council for International Co-op	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	9

	<b>2007-08 Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>2008-09 Approved Estimates</b>	<b>2008-09 Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>2008-09 Variance</b>
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Saskatchewan Eco-network Inc.	Operating grant	30
Saskatchewan Forest Centre	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	12
Saskatchewan Research Council	Go Green Fund - Ethanol catalyst demonstration municipal recycling project	1,000
Saskatchewan Research Council	Go Green Fund - Solar hearing	500
Saskatchewan Research Council	Go Green Fund - Net metering program	350
Saskatchewan Research Council	Go Green Fund - Municipal energy efficiency program	150
Saskatchewan Science Centre Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	13
Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board	Funding for guard dog subsidy program	8
Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	30
Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association	Go Green Fund - Recycling program	664
Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	14
Saskatchewan Water Appeal Board	Operating grant	28
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority(SWA)	Financial support to SWA, which has a mandate to manage water supplies and protect source water quality	7,256
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority	Go Green Fund - Toilet rebate program	3,339
Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation	Funding for annual convention	5
SaskEnergy Incorporated	Go Green Fund - Energy efficiency for new housing	300
System Ecotechnologies Inc.	Go Green Fund - Green technology commercialization	52
Tigerlilly Education Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	25
Titan Clean Energy Projects Corporation	Go Green Fund - Green technology commercialization	80
University of Regina	Go Green Fund - Prairie adaptation research center	500
University of Saskatchewan	Go Green Fund - THREATS	292
University of Saskatchewan	Operating grant - In support of Canadian Co-operative Wildlife Health Centre	41
Watercycles Energy Recovery Inc.	Go Green Fund - Watercycles program	17
Other (Individual grants less than \$4,000)		25
<b>TOTAL GRANTS 2008-09 – VOTE 026</b>		<b>36,659</b>

## Revenues

The majority of the revenue collected by the Ministry of Environment related to environmental handling charges, hunting and angling license fees, forestry fees and dues and receipts from other governments for recoverable fire suppression costs. These revenues were collected on behalf of the government and all revenue collected was deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

The ministry's budgeted revenue for 2008-09 was \$48 million; actual revenue recorded was \$50.5 million. This variance is the net effect of fewer than anticipated recoverable incidents during the 2008 fire season, and higher environmental handling charges, refundable container deposits and carbon sequestration revenue.

<b>Own-Source Revenue</b>			
Other Licenses and Permits	16,298	14,761	(1,537)
Sales, Services and Service Fees	20,268	21,256	988
Interest, Premiums, Discount and Exchange	40	34	(6)
Transfers from Other Governments	1,500	234	(1,266)
Other Revenue	5,890	9,746	3,856
<b>Transfers from the Federal Government</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Transfers from Government Entities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Revenue Items</b>	<b>48,009</b>	<b>50,483</b>	<b>2,474</b>

Variance Explanations

- (1) Fewer than anticipated recoverable incidents during the 2008 forest fire season.
- (2) Higher than anticipated environmental handling charges, refundable container deposits and carbon sequestration revenue.
- (3) The calculation formula for the Primrose Air Weapons Range Agreement was based on the fire fighting costs, which were higher than anticipated.

<b>Grant Recipient</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>	<b>Amount Paid (\$000s)</b>
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System Ecotechnologies Inc.	Go Green Fund - Green technology commercialization	52
Tigerlilly Education Inc.	Go Green Fund - Support for sustainable communities	25
Titan Clean Energy Projects Corporation	Go Green Fund - Green technology commercialization	80
University of Regina	Go Green Fund - Prairie adaptation research center	500
University of Saskatchewan	Go Green Fund - THREATS	292
University of Saskatchewan	Operating grant - In support of Canadian Co-operative Wildlife Health Centre	41
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Other (Individual grants less than \$4,000)		25
<b>TOTAL GRANTS 2008-09 – VOTE 026</b>		<b>36,659</b>

## Revenues

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<b>Description of Revenue</b>	<b>2008-09 Budget (\$000s)</b>	<b>2008-09 Actual (\$000s)</b>	<b>Variance (\$000s)</b>
<b>Own-Source Revenue</b>			
Other Licenses and Permits	16,298	14,761	(1,537)
Sales, Services and Service Fees	20,268	21,256	988
Interest, Premiums, Discount and Exchange	40	34	(6)
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<b>Transfers from the Federal Government</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Transfers from Government Entities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Total Revenue Items</b>	<b>48,009</b>	<b>50,483</b>	<b>2,474</b>

Variance Explanations

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- (2) Higher than anticipated environmental handling charges, refundable container deposits and carbon sequestration revenue.
- (3) The calculation formula for the Primrose Air Weapons Range Agreement was based on the fire fighting costs, which were higher than anticipated.

## **Other (Special Funds)**

### **Fish and Wildlife Development Fund**

The Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) is a special purpose fund used by the ministry to support habitat protection and management throughout the province. Revenues are transferred to the FWDF based on an amount equivalent to 30 per cent of habitat license certificates and certain hunting, trapping and fishing license fees collected by the province. Basic expenditures relate to habitat protection through the purchase of habitat and management and enhancement of habitat.

The following table outlines summary information on budgeted and unaudited results for 2008-09 relating to the operations of the FWDF.

Audited financial statements will be available at [www.gov.sk.ca/finance](http://www.gov.sk.ca/finance) under the publications section of their website.

### **Fish and Wildlife Development Fund for the period ended March 31, 2009**

(based on unaudited figures)

<b>Revenue</b>	4,159	3,864	(295)
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Fish Enhancement Projects	1,857	1,688	(169)
Wildlife Habitat Projects	1,889	1,923	34
Grant in Lieu of Taxes	326	355	29
Rafferty/Alameda projects	0	0	0
Invasive Alien Species	45	38	(7)
Total Expenses	4,117	4,004	(113)
<b>Excess of Revenues over Expenses</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>(140)</b>	<b>(182)</b>

### **Where to Obtain Additional Information**

The Ministry of Environment welcomes your comments and questions.

We can be contacted by email: [Centre.Inquiry@gov.sk.ca](mailto:Centre.Inquiry@gov.sk.ca)

phone: Laurel Welsh at (306) 787-2484

or the Ministry of Environment's Inquiry Centre, Prince Albert at (306) 953-3750

Toll free in Saskatchewan 1-800-567-4224

or mail: 3211 Albert Street, REGINA SK S4S 5W6

Visit our website at [www.environment.gov.sk.ca](http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca)

## **Other (Special Funds)**

### **Fish and Wildlife Development Fund**

The Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) is a special purpose fund used by the ministry to support habitat protection and management throughout the province. Revenues are transferred to the FWDF based on an amount equivalent to 30 per cent of habitat license certificates and certain hunting, trapping and fishing license fees collected by the province. Basic expenditures relate to habitat protection through the purchase of habitat and management and enhancement of habitat.

The following table outlines summary information on budgeted and unaudited results for 2008-09 relating to the operations of the FWDF.

Audited financial statements will be available at [www.gov.sk.ca/finance](http://www.gov.sk.ca/finance) under the publications section of their website.

### **Fish and Wildlife Development Fund for the period ended March 31, 2009**

(based on unaudited figures)

	<b>2008-09 Budget (\$000s)</b>	<b>2008-09 Actual (\$000s)</b>	<b>Variance (\$000s)</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	4,159	3,864	(295)
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Fish Enhancement Projects	1,857	1,688	(169)
Wildlife Habitat Projects	1,889	1,923	34
Grant in Lieu of Taxes	326	355	29
Rafferty/Alameda projects	0	0	0
Invasive Alien Species	45	38	(7)
Total Expenses	4,117	4,004	(113)
<b>Excess of Revenues over Expenses</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>(140)</b>	<b>(182)</b>

### **Where to Obtain Additional Information**

The Ministry of Environment welcomes your comments and questions.

We can be contacted by email: [Centre.Inquiry@gov.sk.ca](mailto:Centre.Inquiry@gov.sk.ca)  
phone: Laurel Welsh at (306) 787-2484

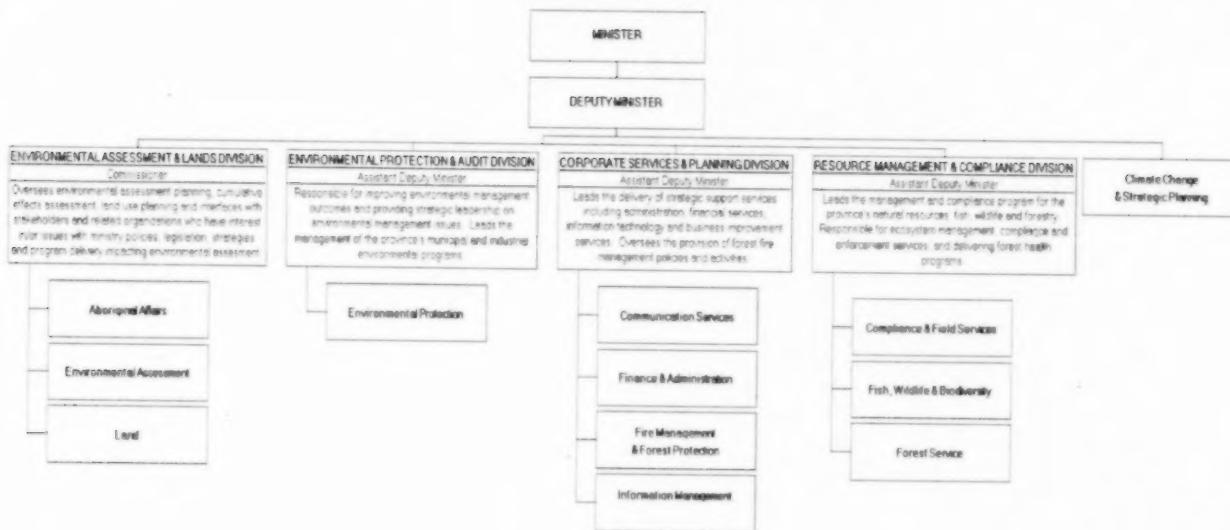
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## Appendix A – Organizational Chart

2008-09

### MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## **Appendix B - Administered Legislation**

The ministry derives its mandate, responsibilities and authority from a number of Acts and regulations under those Acts.

Acts currently assigned to the Minister of Environment are:

- The Clean Air Act protects Saskatchewan's air quality by regulating emissions that originate in the province.
- The Conservation Easements Act encourages private landowners, conservation organizations and governments to protect ecologically sensitive lands and natural areas through voluntary agreements.
- The Ecological Reserves Act protects unique, natural ecosystems and landscape features through the designation of Crown land as ecological reserves.
- The Environmental Assessment Act provides a practical means to ensure that development proceeds with adequate environmental safeguards and in a manner broadly understood by and acceptable to the public through the integrated assessment of environmental impact.
- The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002 protects the air, land and water resources of the Province through regulating and controlling potentially harmful activities and substances.
- The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 1994 enables sustainable management of fisheries resources by affirming provincial ownership of fish, creating a provincial licensing system, and regulating allocation of fish resources, fish marketing, aquaculture, sport fishing and commercial fishing.
- The Forestry Professions Act establishes the Association of Saskatchewan Forestry Professionals, an organization independent of government and industry, responsible for ensuring that its members maintain required standards for competency and conduct.
- The Forest Resources Management Act allows the ministry to implement a framework for sustainable management of Saskatchewan's forest resources.
- The Litter Control Act makes littering an offence and provides for the establishment and administration of a deposit refund system for various beverage containers.
- The Natural Resources Act (subject to OC 208/96) establishes the Province's mandate to manage, protect, conserve and develop renewable resources in a sustainable manner.
- The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1982 provides for the prevention, detection and suppression of prairie and forest fires originating in provincial forests, parks and on unoccupied Crown lands. It also governs compensation for conscripted fire fighters and authorizes establishment and regulation of fire bans and burning permit areas.
- The Provincial Lands Act creates authority for the management and transfer of Crown lands.
- The Sale or Lease of Certain Lands Act gives Cabinet the ability to place conditions on the transfer or lease of lands listed in a schedule to this Act.
- The State of the Environment Report Act provides for public accountability in reporting of environmental conditions and activities through the preparation and release of a State of the Environment Report every two years.

- The Water Appeal Board Act establishes the Water Appeal Board and enables the board to hear appeals regarding water, sewage and drainage issues.
- The Wildlife Act, 1998 provides for the management, conservation and protection of wildlife resources through the issuance and revocation of licences, the prosecution of wildlife offences and the establishment of annual hunting seasons.
- The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act provides for the management, conservation and protection of wildlife lands and wildlife by preventing the sale and alteration of certain Crown lands.

Acts currently assigned to the Minister Responsible for Saskatchewan Watershed Authority are:

- The Conservation and Development Act
- The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act, 2005
- The Water Power Act
- The Watershed Associations Act

## Appendix C - Key Partners and Stakeholders

The organizations listed below are considered the Ministry of Environment's primary partners/stakeholders because they:

- are provincial in scope;
- have a significant impact on the environment or natural resources; and
- are involved in major current issues or maintain a long-term relationship with the ministry.

- Agency Chiefs Tribal Council
- Agrium Inc.
- AREVA Resources Canada Inc.
- Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan
- Association of Regional Waste Management Authorities of Saskatchewan
- Athabasca Potash Inc.
- Battlefords Tribal Council
- BHP Billiton
- Cameco Corporation
- Canadian Association of Geophysical Contractors
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
- Canadian Bankers Association
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Canadian Forest Service
- Canadian Heritage River System Board
- Canadian Institute of Forestry
- Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre
- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
- Canadian Petroleum Products Institute
- Canadian Plains Research Center
- Canoe Saskatchewan
- Claude Resources Inc.
- Climate Change Saskatchewan
- Communities of Tomorrow
- Consulting Engineers of Saskatchewan
- Consumer's Co-operative Refineries Ltd.
- Council of Saskatchewan Forest Industries
- Crop Life Canada
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans
- Domtar Corp.
- Ducks Unlimited Canada
- Enbridge Inc.
- Environment Canada
- Envirotec Services Inc.
- ERCO Worldwide
- Evraz Inc. NA
- Federal/Provincial Park Council
- Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations
- File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council
- First Nations University of Canada
- FPInnovations-FERIC
- Golden Band Resources Inc.
- Green Lake Métis Wood Products Ltd.
- Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting
- Husky Oil
- Independent Forest Operators of Saskatchewan
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Interior West Fire Council
- Iogen Corp.
- Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership
- L & M Wood Products Ltd.
- Meadow Lake Mechanical Pulp
- Meadow Lake Tribal Council
- MeeToos Forest Products Ltd.
- Métis Nation - Saskatchewan (MNS) and MNS Regions
- Mistik Management Ltd.
- Mosaic Co.
- Natural Resources Canada
- Nature Conservancy of Canada
- Nature Saskatchewan
- New North
- NorSask Forest Products Ltd.
- Northern Saskatchewan Trappers Association
- Northwest Communities Wood Products Ltd.
- North West Municipalities Association
- Northwest Wildland Fire Compact
- Oilsands Quest Inc.
- Operator's Certification Board
- Parks Canada
- Partners for the Saskatchewan River Basin
- Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan
- Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
- Prairie Mines and Royalty Ltd.
- Prince Albert Grand Council
- Product Care Association (Saskatchewan Paint Stewardship Program)
- Provincial Association of Resort Communities of Saskatchewan
- Saskatchewan Applied Science Technologists and Technicians
- Saskatchewan Archaeological Society
- Saskatchewan Association of Firearm Education

- Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres
- Saskatchewan Association of Resource Recovery Corporation
- Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities
- Saskatchewan Association of Rural Water Pipelines
- Saskatchewan Bowhunters Association
- Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce
- Saskatchewan Cooperative Fisheries Ltd.
- Saskatchewan Dutch Elm Disease Association
- Saskatchewan Eco Network
- Saskatchewan Environmental Industry and Managers Association
- Saskatchewan Environmental Society
- Saskatchewan Forestry Association
- Saskatchewan Forest Centre
- Saskatchewan Government and General Employees Union
- Saskatchewan Government Growth Fund Management Corporation
- Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST)
- Saskatchewan Minerals Inc.
- Saskatchewan Mining Association
- Saskatchewan Nature and Ecotourism Association
- Saskatchewan Outfitters Association
- Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association
- Saskatchewan Potash Producers Association
- Saskatchewan Public Works Association
- Saskatchewan Research Council
- Saskatchewan Scrap Tire Corporation
- Saskatchewan Snowmobile Association
- Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association
- Saskatchewan Trappers Association
- Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association
- Saskatchewan Waste Electronic Equipment Program
- Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council
- Saskatchewan Water Appeal Board
- Saskatchewan Water and Wastewater Association
- Saskatchewan Watershed Authority
- Saskatchewan Wild Rice Council
- Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation
- Saskatoon Tribal Council
- SaskEnergy
- SaskPower
- SaskTel
- SASKTIP Inc.
- SaskWater
- Shore Gold Inc.
- Small Explorers and Producers Association of Canada
- Southeast Saskatchewan Airshed Association
- Titan Clean Energy
- Tolko Industries Ltd./Meadow Lake OSB
- Touchwood Agency Tribal Council
- Tourism Saskatchewan
- TransCanada Corp.
- University of Regina
- University of Saskatchewan
- Viterra Inc.
- Wascana Centre Authority
- Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Saskatchewan Division
- Wood Preservation Canada
- World Wildlife Fund
- Yara Belle Plaine Inc.
- Yorkton Tribal Council

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## **Appendix D – Program Contact Information**

A detailed listing of contact information for the various programs within the ministry can be found on our website at [www.environment.gov.sk.ca/contact-information](http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/contact-information).

## **Appendix E - Publications Released by the Ministry of Environment in 2008-09**

- 2007-08 Ministry of Environment Annual Report
- 2007-08 Status of Drinking Water Quality in Saskatchewan Annual Report
- 2009 Anglers' Guide
- 2009 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide
- 2009 Wildlife Management Survey
- Beverage Container Collection and Recycling Program (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 391)
- Canada-Wide Standards Implementation Plan for Saskatchewan: Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Soil (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 193)
- Copper Wire Recycling (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 291)
- Environmental Assessment Status Report – Year End 2008
- Environmental Assessment Status Report – 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2009
- The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002 Fact Sheet ((Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 214))
- Fish and Wildlife Development Fund Lands by Rural Municipality
- Forest Environmental Policy
- Guideline for Open Burning and Disposal of Wooden Structures (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 33)
- Guidelines for Northern Mine Decommissioning and Reclamation – Version 6
- Industrial Works Construction Application Standards (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 204)
- Liquid Domestic Waste Disposal (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 349)
- Northwest Saskatchewan Lake Assessment Project 2007: Interim Project Summary Report
- Pesticide Container Collection Program (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 395)
- Predator Brochure Series: Bears in Saskatchewan
- Predator Brochure Series: Cougars in Saskatchewan
- Predator Brochure Series: Wolves in Saskatchewan
- Rechargeable Battery Recycling Program (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin)

- Regeneration Assessment – Forest Operations Manual
- Report on Saskatchewan's Provincial Forests
- Risk-Based Corrective Actions for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Impacted sites (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 344)
- Saskatchewan Paint Stewardship Program (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 392)
- Saskatchewan Waste Electronic Equipment Program (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 396)
- Scrap Tire Management Program (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 394)
- Status of White-tailed Deer in Forest and Forest Fringe Wildlife Management Zones
- Unified Dairy Recycling System (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 394)
- Used Oil as a Road Oiling Substance (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 75)
- Used Oil Recycling Program (Environmental Protection Branch Bulletin EPB 398)





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